BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1851.....NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. E. KEA, DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he has returned from his summer trip, and is prepared to continue the practice of Dentistry in all the latest improvements, and hopes to have a continuation of that patronage heretofore received.

☞ Office over Mr. Agostine's store, Market-street.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 17, 1851 6-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse, Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6. 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

HOWARD YARNALL, WILLIAM CORFIELD.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute, Fluid, Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol; Also, Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil; Phosgene Gas and Camphine, or Pine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly and promptly attended to at the Manufactory, 274 and 280 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
August 15, 1251 49-3m

M. McINNIS,

DEALER in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTED and Domestic Segars, wholesale or retail, at the sign of the Turk. D. L BURBANK.

Business Cards.

V. R. PEIRSON,

AGENT and Commission Merchant, for the sale of Boots and Shoes, Wilmington, N. C. [7-tf

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY takes this method of informing her town and country friends that she has just returned from New York, with a well selected stock of MILLINERY, consisting in part of SILK, and SATIN and STRAW HATS, of the latest styles. A splendid variety of Ribbons, French Flowers, Embroidery and Head Dresses, of the latest styles, already open for customers; at lowest prices. She is thankful to her friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, still at the old stand.

P. S.—A young girl wishing to learn the trade will find a situation by applying soon. October 7, 1851—1mw

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of **Cloaks** and **Mantillas**, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 3d day of November.
Oct. 17, 1851—6-3t] T. SAVAGE, Cashier.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a Negro Boy named SAM. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complected, sulky appearance—well known on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover, where he is probably lurking. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in New Hanover Jail or any other Jail in the State, so that he can be got. H. BONHAM.
Oct. 17th, 1851 6-tf

NEW STORE AT KENANSVILLE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Duplin and adjoining counties, that he has just opened a new store in the town of Kenansville, and invites all who are in want of cheap goods, to give him a call, as he has a general assortment, suitable for the country trade, all of which he offers low for cash. H. SULLIVAN.
Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., Oct. 17th 6-5t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

I OFFER for sale or lease the following lots in the town of Wilmington:—One house and part of two lots between Second and Third streets, fronting on Nunn street. Also the Southeast corner lot on Second and Nunn streets. Also one lot adjoining the same, fronting on Second sreet. Any person wishing information respecting the above property, will please call on Mr Lewis Hines, in Wilmington, or on the subscriber at White's Creek, Bladen County, N. C.
J. H. CLARK.
Oct. 17th, 1851 6-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, September Term, 1851.

Hannah Moore and Wm. J. Moore vs. Daniel W. Mott and wife and others—Petition for sale of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that the defendants—Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, demur or answer the petition filed in this case, or said petition shall be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wilmington, September 8th, 1851.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k,
[4-6t] by DAN'L DICKSON, Deputy Cl'k.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Timothy W. Bludworth, at the September Term 1851 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New-Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
D. S. SANDERS, Adm'r.
September 9th, 1851. 1-2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1851.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a certain negro named GEORGE AARON, has been confined in the Jail of New Hanover county for twelve months as a runaway slave, and that the requirements of our statute laws in such cases made and provided has been complied with. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 111, section 16.) It is therefore ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of New Hanover county expose at public sale, the said George Aaron, as a slave, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next. OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Sept. 15, 1851 2-3mw

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington. N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst, a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership under the style and firm of Brown & Anderson, for the purpose of carrying on the *Jewelry Business*, in the town of Wilmington. Their establishment will be continued at the old stand of the senior partner, (T. W. Brown,) on Market Street, near Front Street, where an extensive assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware may at all times be found.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
THOS. W. BROWN,
WM. S. ANDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1851.

T. W. Brown is desirous of winding up his old business, and will be pleased to see those indebted to him come forward at as early a day as possible, and settle.
Town papers copy. 7-4td-wtf

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.**

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

TOBACCO, TOBACCO. Something extra for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

FOR SALE BY GAUSE & BOWDEN.

Porto Rico Sugar, in hhds and bbls.
Muscovado " "
Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
Java Coffee, in bags of about 30 lbs., for families;
Flour, superfine, of different brands;
Whiskey, Spanish Brandy, and N. E. Rum;
Mustard, Pepper Sauce, and Lemon Syrup;
Table Salt, in boxes and bags;
Half barrels of Snuff;
300 sacks of Salt, direct from Liverpool;
500 bushels prime Railroad Corn.
All of which will be sold low.
September 26, 1851 3-tf

General Notices.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, that desirable residence on Second Street, between Princess and Walnut Streets, at present occupied by James G. Burr. If not sold before the 1st January, 1852, it will be offered at Public Auction at that time.
Oct. 24, 1851—7-tlJ] H. H. WATTERS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

AND AN OPENING FOR RICE PLANTERS.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mallory Lands, situated at the junction of the Brunswick River with the Cape Fear. There are about 700 acres tide swamp, and judging from the productiveness of lands adjoining, are equal to any lands below the Northwest. It is well located, being at the right pitch both of tides and freshets.

There are 40 or 50 Acres which have been cleared, and with moderate work can be easily reclaimed.

Attached is a first rate mill seat, surpassed by few in the country for a plentiful supply of water; on which is already a dam sufficient, with the exception of a small break in it, which can be easily repaired. It is well located for a saw and grist mill, and thrashing machine. To a person who has got force, there is as great an opening to embark in rice planting as can be found in this section of country—for it is about the largest body of lands that can be found in one body. There are about 12 or 1500 acres of Pine Land attached to it, which have been boxed for Turpentine, and have been cultivated for 2 or 3 years. A bargain may be had in said lands. They are worth the attention of individuals who wish to embark in the Rice culture. Apply to
Oct 24, 1851—7-tlJ] H. H. WATTERS.

SKY LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

"Secure the shadow ere its substance fade."

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has opened a permanent **Sky Light Daguerrian Gallery** in this town, where he can be found at all times, ever ready to put forth his best effort to please all who may favor him with their patronage. He promises to spare no pains or expense to keep up the reputation which he flatters himself his Pictures have gained for their durability, as well as for correctness of portraiture and style of finish. He is provided with one of the best apparatus' now in use, and with every variety of Cases, Lockets, Pins, Medallions, Finger Rings, &c., in which to place likenesses, at prices greatly reduced. He respectfully solicits a call from those who wish a correct representation of themselves, relatives or friends How often do we regret that no likenesses remain to perpetuate the looks of our dearest friends? Noble deeds will ever hold a place in our memory, but the familiar faces of their actors vanish from our recollections like unsubstantial dreams. Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer.

Rooms always open and free to visitors, whether they wish pictures or not. Instructions given in the art, and a proficiency guaranteed. J. W. GULICK,
Mozart Hall. Front-st., south of Market, over Messrs. Polley & Hart's store, and nearly opposite McRae & Harriss's importing glass, china, and earthenware establishment.
October 21, 1851 38-1d—7-3w

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber residing in New Hanover county, a hired boy named JOSEPH. He is about 5½ feet high. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that he can be got.
JOHN BRADSHAW.
Oct. 23, 1851 40-1d—7-tIJuoo

North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE undersigned continues to hold the Agency in Wilmington and vicinity, of the *North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company*. This Company now has a capital of over *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*, in premium notes, secured by mortgage liens on real estate, and sureties. The capital is constantly increasing. The small proportion of money required by this Company, on the amounts of premium (only 10 per cent on a five year's policy, and 5 per cent on a year's policy) makes it a most desirable one for persons to have their property insured in. To this may be added the consideration that it is a *home* institution—controlled by and benefiting none but citizens of the State.

Applications for risks on property lying in this or the adjoining counties, where the undersigned cannot conveniently make a survey, may be made by letter. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Agent when requested.

All property in Wilmington and its immediate vicinity on which insurance is desired will be surveyed by the Agent
A. A. BROWN.
Oct. 20, 1851 37-3d—7-3w

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Hotel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces, Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topaz and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware.

SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article to suit all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.

LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—All of which shall be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York. JAS. S. IVES.
Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1851 40-1d—7-tf

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
September 12, 1851 Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C. 1-12m

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞ All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

NOTICE. The subscriber is now receiving his Fall Stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, to which he respectfully invites the attention of all those wishing to purchase. My stock is large, embracing every variety, and will be sold at a small advance on the cost of manufacture. Country merchants supplied at New York wholesale prices. C. MYERS, Hatter.
September 12, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potasse; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinc; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Chickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

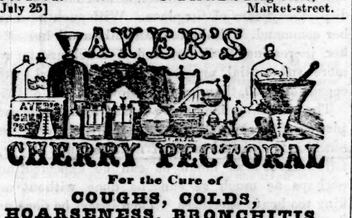
Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

BREAD without Yeast. Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes; a very fine article. Try it! To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

WASHING without Labor. A few boxes of Babbitt's Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipts of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.
BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by you "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully,
S. D. EMERSON.

☞ Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,
And am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

☞ The following was one of the worst of cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:—

CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained.—While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.
JAMES GODFREY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
September 5th, 1851 52-ow6m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

TOBACCO, Tobacco—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

UMBRELLAS. Extra fine Silk Umbrellas; do. do. Scotch Ginghams do., black, blue and green; cheap Cotton do. Also, small sizes for ladies and children, very cheap for cash, at C. MYER'S Hat and Cap Store.

HATS and Caps. By late arrivals I have received a full assortment of Boys', Children's, and Infants' Hats and Caps, embracing nearly every quality and style, from 12½ cents to $3 50. Persons wishing to purchase will save money by patronising the Hat and Cap Store, Market street. C. MYERS.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] Loudon's wharf.

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday the 1st day of October next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M. College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1851.

☞Wanted immediately at this office, a boy that can come well recommended. One who can board with his parents in town preferred.

Summary, etc.

Our summary this week shall be very short, for several reasons; one, and the principal of which is, that there are few topics of striking interest; and another is, that, perhaps, this weekly summary might be regarded by some as merely repeating what has been already said. Such, however, has not been our intention or design in giving it. It has been our wish to make it a *resume* and review of the thoughts and opinions and occurrences of the week. A sort of conversational gossip with our readers over the past, in which, freed from the trammels of any regular order or arrangement, we might give scope to our ideas on any and every subject, as they might arise.

Thursday has been set apart by our Superior Court for taking up the State Docket, and consequently we have nothing as yet to report in that way. We learn that the Grand Jury have refused to find a bill in the case of —— Bonham, charged with the murder of a colored boy some time since. The case of the *State vs. Hallett*, is on trial, and will, we hope, be disposed of at this term. We do not know any other State cases of interest, unless it be one removed here from Duplin, but we are not certain as to whether it will be tried here or not. It is a strange fact that we have never yet heard one word in praise of our Judiciary system. "The law's delay" is the universal topic. It is considered equivalent to a denial of justice. Something should be done, and *must* be done, to obviate this growing difficulty. Suits are interminable.

How little—how very little, mere forms of government can do towards making a people free. Look at the nominal Republic of France, and contrast it with the neighboring monarchy of Great Britain. In France, the press is muzzled, and its conductors in prison. Freedom of speech is not; and in several of the departments martial law has superseded the civil authorities. In England the press speaks as boldly as our own, and there is no censorship. The liberty of speech and action is scarcely more restrained than with ourselves, and military law is unknown. France, crouching before Austria and Russia, denies the noble patriot Kossuth even a passage over her soil.—The ports of Great Britain are open to him, and once there, the combined despotisms of Europe dare not touch one hair of his head. After all, John Bull is a right considerable old fellow, and the United States need not be ashamed of their parentage.

France without King or arristocracy, without colonies or foreign possessions of any value, is the most expensive government in the world. It collects a revenue nearly one half larger than that of Great Britain, while it has comparatively nothing to pay by way of interest on its national debt, and its income seldom or never meets its expenditure. Contrary to all our preconceived ideas, the British government is the most economical in Europe, when the extent of its possessions and the number of its subjects is taken into account. Holland and Great Britain are the only European Governments that have not to borrow money to pay their current expenses in a time of profound peace. How long can the European system last at this rate?

It is raining most delightfully at this present writing. We hope that it has extended a good distance into the interior, so as to give us some water in the streams. It is much needed.

The Virginia elections have resulted about as usual. 13 Democrats and 2 whigs elected to Congress.—All the strongest Southern Rights men have been re-elected—as Democrats, however. We doubt much whether the slavery question will be agitated at all in the coming congress. This is the "President-making congress," and both parties will be too anxious to heal breaches and re-unite their several fragments, to admit of the introduction of any such disturbing element. Of course, something on the subject will be introduced, but it will not be entertained.

The Fayetteville Observer.

The Observer of the 28th, contains two articles in reply to the Journal. We deem more than a passing notice unnecessary. We flatter ourselves that our subscribers are also our *readers*, and we leave it to them to say how much truth there is in the Observer's assertion, that it "has forced us to admit the truth of all the charges preferred by it." To wit: of being in league with Free Soilers, etc. Although the Observer very flatteringly denominates them "benighted," we are willing to trust our course to their decision. Were our vocabulary of expletives as copious as that of the Observer we might, with truth, apply to its course the term "unscrupulous," and characterize its assertions as "unblushing falsehoods." But we surrender these flowers of language to a paper which requires energy of expression to bolster up the weaknesses of its cause. The resolutions of the Ratification Convention at Tammany Hall bear us fully out in the assertion, that Mr. Wheeler's resolutions were laid on the table because out of order, and because also the good parts were combined with other parts which were totally at variance with all party organization. The ratification resolutions affirm all that was good in Wheeler's. By the way, this man Wheeler, as we suspected, is simply the organ of a faction, inimical to the national Democratic party—the mere tool of the Talmage Barnburner clique. A clique having far stronger affinities with Seward whiggery than with national Democracy.

The Observer publishes in parallel columns a piece from the Observer and our comments upon it, to convict us of misrepresenting it. We must confess that we did somewhat. We gave it credit for more generosity than it deserved. We thought from a hasty view of the thing that it stuck by its friend Johnston in adversity. But it seems that we were mistaken. It gives him the cold shoulder. Well, "rats *will* desert a falling house."

We hope the Observer will accept our *amende honorable*.

☞Gov. Lowe, of Md., has appointed the 27th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout that State.

☞The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation setting apart the 27th of November as a day of public thanksgiving throughout that State.

Following Suit.—The Governors of New York and Indiana have appointed the 27th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in their respective States.

Two new Post offices have been established in North Carolina, as follows: Blocker's, Cumberland, S. R. Hawley, P. M., and Scoit Hill, New Hanover, Joseph M. Foy, P. M. Turkey Cove, McDowell, has been discontinued, and the name of Burnt Shop, Orange, has been changed to Melville.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.—We learn that two counterfeit $50 Notes on the Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina were seen in this town last week. They are counterfeits of an older plate than that now used by the Bank, and are both admirably done so far as the engraving, paper, &c., are concerned. One of the notes, signed *Dun. Cameron Pres't.*, is well calculated to deceive, requiring care to detect the counterfeit. The other, signed *G. W. Mordecai, Pres't*, is filled up badly, the signatures coarsely executed and the imposture palpable to any eye. This Branch has not issnsd any bill of $50 of the old plate signed by Mr. Mordecai.

Observer.

The Inequalities of Fortune.

Some folks are lucky, some unlucky. We belong to the latter category, which fact proves conclusively that fortune is blind, otherwise she would have discerned our great merits—made us her pet, patted our head and filled our pockets with coppers and gingerbread. She has not done so by any means. Therefore is fortune not only blind but foolish. She lacks common sense and a due appreciation of character. Fortune be hanged, drowned and garroted.

There is Holden of the Standard—lucky dog that he is—he *will* get ahead of us. Some time last year or the year before, there was a grand dispute among the editors, as to who was the best looking. We must say that the showing was rather a sorry one. Personal pulchritude is not an editorial attribute, and it was decided *nem. con.* that there was not one really good looking man in the crowd. But when the prize was for ugliness, the display was terrific and sublime. We felt that we had a right to enter for *that* prize, and we did enter—yes, we did. But it was no go. We were beaten in our own peculiar line. Cameron, of the Wadesboro' Argus, maliciously entered the field, bearing aloft a banner, on the ample folds of which were inscribed the spirit-stirring words—"Holden and victory." It was a dead heat—Holden, like the Yacht America, was first, and nobody was second. But we have one consolation which will not desert us. Although the editors of Wilmington may be routed in detail, yet taken as a body they defy competition. Yes, they do.

And then again in the matter of presents and things of that sort, we are unlucky; our cotemporaries at various points are bragging about the hats, cravats, etc., wherewithal intelligent and appreciative dry goods men and hatters have adorned their *Caput*, or encircled the highway from the orifice in their face to the hidden recesses of the inner man. Nobody thinks of such a thing in these regions. No, they don't. There again Holden gets ahead of us—he gets so many cravats that it has become a matter of dread with some of his cotemporaries, lest being puzzled to make use of them all he might appropriate some to the purpose of sustaining his personal corporosity in a pendulous position by the neck, which being persevered in, generally results in a cessation of vitality. We assure them that their fears are groundless. Holden won't hang himself.—He is too good and too shrewd a fellow for that.—But if the rash thought has entered his head, we beg that he will respect our feelings and dismiss it instanter. Holden, *don't* hang yourself!

The only thing laid on our table is wedding cake which comes rather abundantly since the beginning of cold weather, as if on purpose to mock our forlorn condition. It is duly discussed, however, and we have *such* dreams over it. We fancy ourself a Benedict, surrounded by five sons and six daughters: the eldest daughter has red hair and the second son squints; the two little ones, happy innocents, play on the carpet with the cat and pull the dog's tail till he howls, which wakes us up from our dream of bliss, to listen to a serenade from a white bull pup in an adjoining yard, who shows his disrespect to the moon by trying his best to blaspheme at her the night long. All dogs are sort of lunatics; at any rate we have never seen one that would not bark at the moon as long as he could find any moon to bark at.

Political Cannibalism.

We had at one time supposed that the habit of eating their enemies slain in battle was confined to certain African tribes and Southsea Islanders with whom, perhaps, animal food is scarce, and a piece of roast man, with good gravy, might be regarded as a luxury; but we find that something of the same kind is creeping into our political usages, and the body of the unfortunate defunct is publicly paraded with loud rejoicings, and no doubt devoured in secret with cannabalistic ceremonies. Never did the world-renowned Don Quixote charge upon a flock of sheep or a wind mill with more daring courage, or less real cause, than have the "Union" party of the South shown in their desperate contest with the phantom of disunion, a phantom of their own conjuration—a thing which never had any real existence save in the brains of those who trumped it up as a means of advancing themselves and their own interests. There are and have been no disunionists at the South—even the very imputation of disunion has proved fatal to every one against whom it has been brought. The elections in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, show this. Then why is it that we find the Raleigh Register, and other "Union" *per se* papers, howl so dismally over the corpse of disunion—they say that it is dead—they swear that it is dead—then why not let it rest in peace—why outrage public decency by turning resurrectionists, and exposing the "ghastly corpse"? The answer is plain. It is their own property—they made it—it is their only stock in trade, and without it they are in the position of Othello, when his occupation was gone. The "Union" party has been ruined by its victories. It has ridden its hobby to death, and can make no further use of it than by retaining its hide and hoofs to cover some new "Morgan," and for the present indulging itself in a vampire-like feast over the shadowy remains of the ghost of disunion—its own property at that.

In good sober earnest, the farce of a Union party is about played out. In the very midst of the most intense excitement, we saw clearly and said plainly that the Union was in no present danger from the action of the south. If the country is to be ruined it will be by centralization, and not nullification or secession. A "Union party" *par excellence*, while it combatted the imaginary danger of secession added force and imminence to the real one of consolidation. Depend upon it, while the south *can* stay in the Union with anything like safety, no party can carry her out—when the time comes that she cannot, no party can keep her in. It will be a practical and not an abstract matter.

As might have been foreseen, those democrats who in Mississippi, Georgia and other States, went out from the democratic organization, in the belief that they could better serve the south by acting with the "Southern rights" organization, have found their mistake and rectified it. They have found that the Union and the south could be better, or, at least, more efficiently, served in the democratic ranks than in those of any sectional or local party, and have acted accordingly. And as a farther evidence of the real character of the democratic party as opposed to disunion, we would remark that, of the few prominent disunionists, if such there be, few or *none* have re-joined the democracy—Governor Quitman has totally retired. The "Union party" has been a very "good Morgan," but its day is over, and the people can be no longer humbugged by that cry.

Murder in Elizabeth.

We learn that Mr. Josh. Bryan of Elizabeth, Bladen county, was killed at that place, on Saturday evening last, the 25th inst., by Thos. McLelland of the same place. We have not heard the particulars of the affair, nor the motives which impelled Mr. McLelland to the perpetration of the fatal act.

Sudden Death.

Doctor Pleasant Henderson, of Salisbury, N. C., died suddenly in that place on the 21st inst. of apoplexy. He was a gentleman very much esteemed and respected in the community where he resided.

From the Daily Journal of Wednesday.
Report of the Auditing Committee.

We place before our readers the report of the Auditing Committee of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. It will be found worthy of examination. As its brevity will admit of its perusal by every one, we deem further remark unnecessary.

We have a word to say in reference to this matter, purely personal to ourselves, and finding fault with no one. The gentlemen composing the committee, acting, no doubt, with a view to discharge their duty in the matter with perfect impartiality, yesterday laid the report before us in common with the other papers of the town, requesting us to state our price for giving it one insertion in the Journal and printing a certain number of copies of the report for distribution among the stockholders. We gave the amount according to the regular advertising terms of the paper, together with the charge for printing the copies at our usual rates. It was a business matter, and we so regarded it, and consequently would not deviate one iota from our regular terms. We however, publish it to-day as a matter of interest, and will also lay it before our weekly readers, thus giving it the advantage of our combined town and country circulation, for the information and convenience of our subscribers. We do not make these observations for the purpose of reflecting in any manner upon the committee or the paper which published the report. We believe that they all acted perfectly right. We merely define our own position.—We can afford, and we consider it our duty, to publish every matter of general interest. That is our business. But our advertising columns are another matter, and when anything is to be charged for at all, it is charged in full; and our price in all cases is in accordance with our published terms—no more nor no less.

Capital and Internal Improvements.

Every one who will look at the matter must see the disadvantages with which Wilmington has long had to contend, arising from so large a proportion of her business capital having been locked up in unproductive internal improvements. The abstraction of this capital, has cramped the operations of her most energetic citizens and prevented her reaping the full harvest to which she was justly entitled. Yet she has struggled on and made herself a name and a reputation far above that usually pertaining to towns of her size and population; and now that the period approaches, for the completion of the various new works of internal improvement which are to open to her new branches of trade, she bids fair to receive a large accession to her available capital wherewith to transact it. We are as certain as we can be of any future event that, by the time the Manchester road and the Deep River improvement go into full operation, the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh road will be *at par*. If it, having cost $2,761,601 95 as appears by the report of the examining committee, has been able to retrieve itself and rise to par, as it will do, certainly the Manchester road, equally long, and which may not reasonably be expected to cost within a million of this amount, cannot fail to command $100 per share in the market. Stock at par is equivalent to cash, since it will always command it, and hence we may regard the appreciation of these stocks, as, in fact, so much added to the disposable means of the place. With such means at her command, Wilmington can fully avail herself of her increasing facilities, and a much greater and more substantial progress will be revealed by the census of 1860, than has been shown by that of 1850.

The more sanguine among us may look for the completion of the Manchester Road in little over a year; but if it be finished in all of next year and the year following, it is as much as can be expected, and perhaps as much as can be done without making too heavy sacrifices. Then it *will* be done and done properly. Of course portions will be put in operation before that time. Some fourteen miles on the other end will be in running order this month, and we believe in practical operation, but we allude to its final completion.

The true way to arrive at the cost of any river improvement is to multiply the engineer's estimate by 2¼. This rule will apply to the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation, and if it can be done for that it will be the cheapest highway of the kind in the United States. We believe that the capital of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company is $200,000. We will venture to say that before a free and unobstructed communication, open at all times of the year, can be established between Wilmington and the head of Navigation on the Deep River, at least *five hundred thousand dollars* will have to be expended in various ways upon the work; and if the coal and iron deposites be but one-half what they are represented, it will then be the cheapest, and, by means of this business, most profitable work in the world, to say nothing of the other business in the way of agricultural produce and merchandise.

☞We are indebted to the politeness of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard for a copy of the "Address delivered before the Two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, June 4th, 1851, by W. W. Avery, Esq." We have barely had time to glance through its pages, which contain urgent appeals to the State pride and energy of the rising generation, to rescue the "old North State" from the torpor and apathy into which she has fallen. Draws a picture of the backwardness of the State in manufactures, in improvements and commerce, and pays a tribute to the energy and enterprise of Wilmington, in the following terms:

Where are the flourishing cities, dotting an extended seaboard—marts for the commerce of the world, and reflecting the world's intelligence to the interior? Let the struggles of the spirited citizens of a single town, whose noble and manly efforts should be rewarded, for a season at least, with half the trade that floats upon the ocean, answer the question.

The production, as might have been expected from the reputation and talents of the orator, is characterised by eloquence and ability.

Important Correspondence!

Mr. Fulton—You *shall* have a Cravat, and one as "black" as ever your friend Holden *dare* wear. Now, if Myers will send you a *Hat*, why you will be more than "head and shoulders" in advance of the Editor of the "Herald." [See hints to Myers in back Nos. of the Herald.]

We beg you to accept the Cravat herewith sent, while we remain,

Yours, &c., SCOTT & BALDWIN.

October 29th, 1851.

We accept the present with pleasure, and shall wear it with satisfaction. Of course, in our playful allusions to our friend Holden and his cravat, nothing was intended beyond a little harmless raillery, to relieve the tedium of more serious business, or amuse a passing moment; but we cannot bring ourselves to refuse so neat an article coming from such clever fellows, who by the way have a few more of the same sort left, which they will sell on reasonable terms.

To relieve the suspense of our brethren of the press, we beg leave distinctly to state that we have no intention of hanging ourselves. The cravat is good silk, and contains not a fibre of *hemp*. Our neighbor of the Herald will, of course, take the whole thing as it is meant—in perfect good nature.

☞The Washington Republic expresses the opinion on what it deems reliable information, that the Legislature of Georgia will elect Hon. Robert Toombs (whig) to the United States Senate, in place of Hon. J. M. Berrien. Tombs has played his cards.

Tammany Hall Meeting.

The New York Herald of the 23d, publishes the proceedings of a ratification mass meeting of the democracy of the city and county of New York, held at Tammany Hall, on the 22d. The Herald says it was a full turn out, and the gathering was characterised by a predominant spirit of exultation, of enthusiasm and confidence—of exultation in the recent elections in various States, of enthusiasm in the hearty reunion of the two divisions of the party on a national platform, and of confidence in the general result in November." The words are the Herald's, not ours.

"Mr. Sickle"—we again quote the words of the Herald—"then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were received with frequent cheers and outbursts of applause."

1. *Resolved*, That the democracy of the city of New York, now assembled in mass, hereby reaffirm the two following resolutions passed by the ratification meeting held in Tammany Hall on the 29th ultimo, viz:

2. *Resolved*, That we are gratified to announce to the democracy of the Union that the resolutions of the Syracuse convention were adopted without a dissenting voice, congratulating the country upon the settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of the several States. That declaration of the principle offers a pledge that those beneficent measures of adjustment will be maintained by the democratic party in all their integrity.—Deprecating all sectional agitation, the country is reassured that the democracy of New York will discountenance any further agitation of the subjects embraced in the series of laws known as the compromise measures. Expressing the unanimous determination of the democrats of this State to be associated with the democratic party of the Union in the ensuing national convention, to be held at Baltimore, and reaffirming our devoted adherence to the resolutions of the Baltimore convention of 1840, 1844, and 1848, we present to the American people a sacred guarantee of the complete fraternity of the democracy of this State with the democracy of the Union, united upon their ancient principles, and loyal to the constitution and the rights of the States; frowning upon all geographical parties or factions, whether formed at the North or South, East or West, and resolved henceforth to know but one enemy, and to strike but for one victory.

These are the only resolutions relating to the slavery question or the compromise, and we commend them to the special attention of the Fayetteville Observer. They prove conclusively that though the democracy of old Tammany laid on the table the disorganizing resolutions of Mr. Wheeler, over which that paper makes such a dismal outcry, they know how, at a proper time, and in a proper manner, to vindicate their truth and assert their fidelity to the constitution and the laws, and we honor them for it. Would that their northern opponents could be made to show their hands as openly and as fairly. We could then view the approaching political contest without fear or apprehension. We sincely hope that they may be brought to pursue the right course. Without it, we are convinced that they cannot and ought not to receive the co-operation of the whig party at the south.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamship Niagara arrived at New York on the 25th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 11th, being three days later.

Intelligence had been received that Kossuth would probably reach Southampton as a passenger on one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers from Gibraltar, and not on board the American national steamer Mississippi. This has somewhat discouraged the people of Southampton.

The London Times has made an elaborate attack upon the history, character and pretensions of Kossuth; and since his address to the French Democracy, many English papers have pronounced against his claims to the popular ovation preparing for him. The London Globe vigorously defends Kossuth against the attacks of its cotemporaries.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending Oct. 10th, are of a highly satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the reductions in taxation, they show an increase over the corresponding quarter for 1851.

Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, was still in Ireland. He returned to Dublin on the 7th, from a visit to Baron Pennefather.

France.—The Prince de Joinville has been offered the nomination for the Northern Departments, but has declined it.

Reports of a pending change in the Ministry are still current. The Bourse was agitated and public securities had declined. Fives opened at 91f. 50c.

A committee had been appointed by the Democrats of Paris to receive subscriptions for a medal for the workman who swam off to the Mississippi to shake hands with Kossuth.

The celebrated Don Manuel Goday, formerly Spanish Prime Minister, and better known as the Prince of Peace, died at Paris on the 7th inst., aged 86 years.

Italy.—It is stated that there is no longer any question of the French troops leaving the Papal States, and that there is a probability that the Pope will put himself under the protection of the Austrians in Bologna.

Austria—*Threatened War in Turkey.*—There is nothing decisive about the ministerial crisis in Vienna.

The Austrian Government, in consequence of its dissatisfaction at the release of Kossuth, is assembling a body of troops on the frontier of Turkish Croatia and the Herzegovina, to demand satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte for the persecution of the Christian population.

The Emperor of Austria left Lombardy for Vienna on the 2d inst.

Turkey.—Letters from Zara dated Sept. 24th, state that the Governor of Bosnia had set out for Constantinople. Most of the troops in Bosnia are to proceed to the Herzegovina, on the frontier of which province the Austrian forces are assembling.

The Arminians have revolted against the Turks, and a conflict had taken place in which several were killed on both sides.

A capitation tax throughout the Turkish Empire has been levied.

Spain.—There is nothing important from Spain. Lord Howden, the English minister, resident at Madrid, has subscribed five thousand reals in behalf of the soldiers wounded in the Lopez expedition.

Arrival of the Pacific.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 26th, with Liverpool dates to the 15th.

Kossuth had not yet arrived at Southampton, but most active preparations were making for his reception.

The Great Exhibition closed to the public on the 11th, and would close finally on the 15th, when the juries would report.

France.—The Paris papers announce that all persons arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy have been released.

Nothing definite would be known of the rumored ministerial changes until a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday.

The Bourse closed dull—fives 90f. 60c. for the end of the week; threes 55f. 50c.

Spain.—Ministerial changes were spoken of at Madrid.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Madrid, which states that at a cabinet meeting held on the 8th, a proposition was made by Manillo to sell Cuba and Puerto Principe to England for $150.000.000, which sum, he said, represented the capital of the revenue Spain received from these islands.

Letters from Madrid announce that Gen. Armeiro had resigned his office of Minister of Marine, and would probably be succeeded by M. Darral.

Austria.—The failure of the Austrian loan is confirmed.

Letters from Vienna state that the ministerial crisis so far as the minister of the home department is concerned is over—the members of the cabinet having taken oaths of fealty to the Emperor.

☞The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 28th. We give her markets. The other details by her have not been received. The resignation of the French Ministry is confirmed. The political news from the European continent is not important. The great exhibition has permanently closed.

Probable Loss of the Steamer Empire with all on Board.

Buffalo, Oct. 27.

Nothing has been heard of the fine steamer Empire which left Dunkirk on Thursday last for Detroit. She probably went down with all on board.

Export of Breadstuffs.

There is a steady and permanent increase in the amount of breadstuffs exported from this country, and this trade now forms an important element in our foreign Commerce, and will go far towards equalizing exchanges. It is quite probable that the coming year will show a large European demand for all agricultural staples. We take the following from a late money article of the Boston Post:

Meantime it is an important fact that the prospect ahead is not only good, in the short stocks of manufacturers as to goods, for an immediate and heavy export of cotton, but for a large and permanent demand for our breadstuffs. It is said that the potato blight prevails over all the north and east of Europe, and that the rye crop of Holland, Germany and Belgium is very short; and the deficient yield of these articles keeps up the price of wheat at these places to a figure that makes its export unprofitable to Great Britain. The Shipping Gazette says:

"At the moment there seems no chance of shipments being made from the Baltic to Great Britain, prices being relatively lower here than at Dantzic, Rostock, &c. We have, however, no doubt that the value of the article will after a time be regulated on the continent by prices in the English markets; meanwhile we are receiving good supplies of wheat and Indian corn from the Black Sea, &c., and of flour from America, with the certainty that until the winter sets in, and prevents arrivals from the westward at the ports on the seaboard, shipments from the United States will continue. This being the position of affairs, we can see no grounds for calculating on a much higher range of prices than those now current; but, on the other hand, we are disposed to think that the value of the article has been somewhat unduly depressed, and that buyers for consumption will therefore be induced to purchase beyond what they may want for immediate use, while farmers, unless compelled by pecuniary pressure, will not, we think, continue to thrash so freely as they have done of late."

From the Memphis Appeal.

More Brag Cotton Picking.

The following note from a gentleman in De Soto county is ahead of anything in that line that has yet been published, except the extraordinary picking in Texas which we "made a note of" on yesterday.

Eds. Appeal.—I send you a list of the work of four hands picking Cotton on the 1st day of October—weather and Cotton both very dry:

1st. 518 lbs. on the farm of Dr. Raines.
2d. 504 "
3d. 495 "
4th. 487 "

Average, 500¼ pounds.

HENRY MITCHELL,
Horn Lake, De Soto co., Miss.

Edgecombe is still ahead. Two hands on Mr. Hines' farm, two on Mr. Horn's farm, and four hands on a farm on Tar River, worked by Mr. Elijah Nevill, each picked out more per day, about the same time, than any hand mentioned above. The average in the above is 500¼ pounds; the average of the five hands under Mr. Nevill, was 536 pounds

We understand the Cotton crop of Edgecombe gets better every year. Success to the farmers!

Edgecombe has an Agricultural Society; and we have no doubt that much of her success in farming is owing to the spirit of improvement which the labors of this Society have diffused among the people.—*Raleigh Standard.*

There should be an agricultural Society in every county in the State, and then our farmers would begin to realize the benefits of improvement in the mode of cultivation.

List of Cities and Towns in the United States, whose Population, by the Census of 1850, is 10,000 and upwards, prepared from Hart's Geography:

1	New York,	New York,	515,507
2	Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania,	408,815
3	Baltimore,	Maryland,	189,048
4	Boston,	Massachusetts,	136,871
5	New Orleans,	Louisiana,	116,348
6	Cincinnati,	Ohio,	115,436
7	Brooklyn,	New York,	97,838
8	St. Louis,	Missouri,	64,252
9	Albany,	New York,	50,763
10	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania,	50,519
11	Louisville,	Kentucky,	43,193
12	Charleston,	South Carolina,	42,985
13	Buffalo,	New York,	42,261
14	Providence,	Rhode Island,	41,512
15	Washington,	Dist. Columbia,	40,001
16	Newark,	New Jersey,	38,894
17	Rochester,	New York,	36,403
18	Lowell,	Massachusetts,	33,383
19	Williamsburg,	New York,	30,780
20	Chicago,	Illinois,	29,963
21	Troy,	New York,	28,785
22	Richmond,	Virginia,	27,482
23	San Francisco,	California (estimated)	25,000
24	Syracuse,	New York,	22,271
25	Alleghany,	Pennsylvania,	21,262
26	Detroit,	Michigan,	21,091
27	Portland,	Maine,	20,815
28	Mobile,	Alabama,	20,513
29	New Haven,	Connecticut,	20,345
30	Salem,	Massachusetts,	20,264
31	Milwaukie,	Wisconsin,	20,061
32	Roxbury,	Massachusetts,	18,364
33	Columbus,	Ohio,	18,183
34	Worcester,	Massachusetts,	17,867
35	Utica,	New York,	17,565
36	Charlestown,	Massachusetts,	17,216
37	Cleveland,	Ohio,	17,034
38	New Bedford,	Massachusetts,	16,443
39	Reading,	Pennsylvania,	15,748
40	Cambridge,	Massachusetts,	15,215
41	Savannah,	Georgia, (est)	15,000
42	Bangor,	Maine,	14,432
43	Norfolk,	Virginia,	14,326
44	Lynn,	Massachusetts,	14,257
45	Lafayette,	Louisiana,	14,211
46	Petersburg,	Virginia,	14,010
47	Wilmington,	Delaware,	13,979
48	Ponghkeepsie,	New York,	13,944
49	Manchester,	New Hampshire,	13,932
50	Hartford,	Connecticut,	13,555
51	Lancaster,	Pennsylvania,	12,369
52	Lockport,	New York,	12,323
53	Oswego,	do.	12,205
54	Springfield,	Massachusetts,	11,766
55	Newburg,	New York,	11,415
56	Wheeling,	Virginia,	11,391
57	Paterson,	New Jersey,	11,341
58	Dayton,	Ohio,	10,977
59	Taunton,	Massachusetts,	10,441
60	Norwich,	Connecticut,	10,265
61	Kingston,	New York,	10,233
62	New Brunswick,	New Jersey,	10,019
63	Nashville,	Tennessee, (est)	10,000
64	Lexington,	Kentucky, (est)	10,000
65	Natchez,	Mississippi, (est)	10,000

The figures, unless where marked as estimated (est.,) are official returns not yet published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, but they may nevertheless be relied upon as correct.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Gents—Mr J. H. McRory, Jr., an enterprising gentleman of Jacksonville, Florida, passed through our town a few days since. He informs me that a company has been formed at that place, and that a line of boats are preparing to be run from Jacksonville to Charleston, to connect with our line of boats at that place, so long as they may continue to run, and then their passengers are to take the route to Branchville, Columbia and the M nchester road to Wilmington, and thence north. This company has hitherto stopped at Savannah, by which means the greater part of the travel from that part of Florida has been induced to take the Savannah boats to New York. I mention this as being another bright spot in the success of the Wilmington road. A SUBSCRIBER.

Oct. 26, 1851.

Vermont.

That very pious, conscientious, whig free soil state—too much in love with human rights to fulfil the provisions of the U. S. constitution respecting the rendition of fugitives from labor, sells its own white citizens at auction! Mrs C. J. H. Nichols, at the late women's convention at Worcester, related the following facts:—

"An old woman she knew in Vermont had by her industry aided her husband to accumulate a little property, enough to have sustained either of them in their old age. The old lady had worked hard; she was a veteran at patching, but the clothes were always clean. Finally her husband died and left her a widow. Two-thirds of their little property went to his heirs, the remaining third was insufficient for her. She could have only the use of that. Her neighbors all respected and loved her. Many a little gift did they send to poor old aunt ——. At last she became absolutely helpless. *was set up at auction and sold as a pauper, and died in the poorhouse.*"

A letter from San Francisco says—"By actual count, within the week past, it is ascertained that there are 553 vessels lying in the harbor of San Francisco, 183 of which are laid up and used as storeships. A large proportion of the others will never float in any other waters than those of San Francisco. The forest of masts will remain a permanent characteristic, a remarkable feature, within our golden gate."

Jenny Lind is performing in Canada with great success.

Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 1st October, 1851, beg leave to report, that they have examined the books, and compared the entries with vouchers and find them correct.

The result of the operations of the Company for the past year is as follows:

Amount rec'd from through travel,		$196,509 68
" " " way "		75,350 61
" " " freight on Rail Road,		93,348 93
" " " freight, meals, &c, on Steam Boats,		16,383 83
" " " Transportation of Mails, Rents, &c.,		80,629 61
		$461,222 66
EXPENSES.		
Cost of Transportation,	108,783 54	
Rail Road Repairs,	45,607 18	
Expense of Steam Boats,	122,617 18	
Office Expenses,	247 30	
Interest and Exchange,	65,198 85	342,454 05
Nett profits,		$118,768 61

We find the total liabilities of the Company, on the first of October, 1851, amounted to $1,133,055 15, consisting of the following items:

English Bonds at 5 per cent.,		$222,666 67
Bonds endorsed by the State of North Carolina, at 6 per cent,		250,000 00
Amount due the Literary Board of No. Carolina,		85,000 00
Balance due on 30 shares of surrendered Stock, to be rode out,		986 13
Due on Negro Bonds, for the year 1844,		834 00
" " " " " " 1845,		165 48
" " " " " " 1847,		120 00
" " " " " " 1848,		150 00
" " " " " " 1849,		460 00
" " " " " " 1850,		3,537 00
" " " " " " 1851,		21,096 37
Mortage Bonds, (new issue,) for the purchase of Iron,	$520,000 00	
Less for Bonds not issued in Bank of Cape Fear,	$94,222 22	
And in the hands of Collman & Stolterfoht,	35,555 55	129,777 77
		390,222 23
Bonds to U. States for duties on iron payable in mail service,		54,062 35
Bills payable,		66,584 82
Bills payable (*special*),		23,500 00
Due on pay rolls,		8,875 43
Due sundry individuals,		4,843 27
		$1,133,103 85

The following exhibits the condition of the Company's affairs on the 1st October, 1851:

Debt of the Company,		$1,133,103 85
Capital stock paid in,		1,338,353 08
Balance of profits from commencement of operations to 1st Oct., 1851, after paying interest of debt,		388,566 22
		$2,860,023 15
Cost of constructing and reconstructing Road, Real Estate, &c.,	$2,761,601 95	
30 Shares of Company's Stock,	3,000 00	
Due on Stock forfeited,	950 00	
Paid on Subscription to Manchester Road,	5,318 00	
Paid on W. & N. O. Telegraph Stock,	3,250 00	
Due for Mail Service,	18,761 49	
Due for Bills receivable,	13,005 48	
Due by Individuals,	17,696 86	
Due by Agents,	6,486 36	
Counterfeit money,	$ 75 44	
Cash on hand,	29,877 57	29,953 01—$2,860,023 15

We find on examination, that there is still due on 291 Shares of the Capital Stock, subscribed for by individuals $17,090 92.

We would recommend that the parties be notified to come forward and pay the balance due with interest; failing to do so within a reasonable time, that said Stock be advertised and sold.

We likewise find a number of open accounts of long standing upon the books of the company, which we recommend to be closed.

We further recommend that Pay Rolls be opened on the first of every month, or quarter, and kept in the Treasurer's office, for each department, that the names of all operatives in the employ of the Company, or who shall be employed, during that month or quarter, (except those for whom annual bonds have been given,) shall be entered upon the Roll of the department in which he has been employed, with the time and amount due him; which, when paid, he shall receipt for on the Roll; and that at the close of the year's operations, the various Rolls shall be permanently closed by the Clerk, who shall transfer all amounts remaining unpaid at that time, to a separate Roll, entitled "A Transfer Roll," so that there may be exhibited at one view, the amounts, and to whom due on Pay Rolls for the past year.

Your committee would respectfully recommend, that in future, a dividend, equal to the nett profits of Company, after paying interest, be declared; one-half payable to the stockholders in cash, the remaining half, payable in scrip of the Company—redeemable in stock at par value; and the amount so reserved, in lieu of scrip issued, shall be applied to the liquidation of the Company's debt. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McRAE, Sr.,
WM. FERRAL,
HENRY NUTT. } Committee.

Virginia Election.

Richmond, Oct. 25.

The following are all the results ascertained in regard to the election in this State:

First Dist.—Samuel Millson. dem., elected.

Second Dist.—R. K Meade. dem., elected.

Fourth Dist.—Thomas S. Bocock, dem., reported elected.

Fifth Dist.—Still in doubt; the contest close between Powell, dem., and Goggin, whig.

Sixth Dist.—John S. Caskie. dem., elected.

Seventh Dist.—Thos. H. Bayly, dem., elected.

Eighth Dist.—A. R. Holliday, dem.—no opposition.

Ninth Dist.—J. F. Strother, whig, elected.

Tenth Dist.—C. J. Falkner, independent whig, elected—a whig gain.

Eleventh Dist.—John Letcher, dem.—no opposition.

Twelfth Dist—Edmundson, dem.—no opposition.

Thirteenth District.—F. B. McMullen, dem.—no opposition.

Fourteenth Dist.—Not heard from.

Fifteenth Dist.—George W. Thompson, dem., elected.

☞The New Constitution of Virginia was approved by an overwhelming vote of the people of that State, at the recent election.

The Vote of Mississippi.—Below we give the vote of

"Gathering of the Clans."

On the 17th of last month the annual gathering of the Scottish Clans took place at Balmar, while Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were sojourning there.—From the time the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion, almost within gunshot of where Victoria has her Highland home, down to the fatal battle of Culloden, the Highland Clans were mustered in strong force when the signal fires passed through the glens Now a days, however, the scene is changed. No longer are these mountain warriors called to

"Come as the winds come, when the forests are bended,
Come as the waves come, when navies are stranded,"

to "kill, burn, and destroy," on the border—but to welcome the Sovereign Majesty of that England which was once their bitterest foe The place chosen for the rendezvous, on the occasion alluded to, was the extensive lawn in front of the old Castle of Mar, a space covering many acres, the scene of many of the exploits of Malcom Cammore.

A correspondent of one of the London papers, writing from the spot, thus describes the scene:

About noon the Duff Highlanders passed through the village, splendidly dressed in their clan tartans, accoutred for the sports of the day. They were followed by the Duke of Leeds' retainers, a fine body of men, headed by the Duke as their chief, in splendid costume. Then came the men of Athol, the Queen's body-guard in Scotland, led on by the Duke of Athol, and marching with music and banners.

The games began about two o'clock, and for two hours the Highlanders distinguished themselves by strength of arm and agility of limb. A stone of 14 lb weight was bowled as many yards with ease; a hammer of 16 lb. weight was thrown 69 feet 11 inches; a pole or tree, 15 feet high by 6 inches in diameter, called the "caber," was poised with little effort and tossed right end over end; reels, strathspeys, the sword and other dances, were danced as none but the Highlanders here can dance them, and a foot race of 1400 yards was contested by a dozen of Gillies, the winner going over the ground in 5¼ minutes. Formerly the foot race was upon a steep hill, but the Queen having, with her usual consideration, suggested that this was rather a dangerous game, the stewards abandoned it for a race in the park, which was a most exciting scene.

The games being nearly over, a large party had luncheon in the Castle, which was tasefully decked with evergreens, monograms of the Queen and Prince Albert being interwoven with festoons of heather bell, the thistle, and the rose. Here also a ball was held at night where the peer and the peasant mingled in joyous harmony; and thus concluded the gathering of the clans in the "country of Mar" for the year 1851.

Among the names of the ladies who took part in the concluding ceremonies, we see the names of many familiar to the reader of Scottish history; the Duchess of Athol, the Countess of Mar, Lady Wallace, Lady Bruce, the Marchioness of Stranraer, and so on.

A Soldier's Wedding.

The veteran General Twiggs was married on Wednesday last, in Pensacola, to Mrs. Telitha Hunt.—The "vidders," as Samuel Weller says, are the most captivated of the female sex. for we thought no feminine birdlime was strong enough to catch Twiggs. The General must be somewhere in the neighborhood of septuagenarianism. just now, having traveled on life's highway for a *respectable* number of years. Mrs. Telitha's age we have no means of ascertaining, but presume that it is in keeping with that of the "bould soger boy," and up in the fifties. If not so elevated in maturity's way, the Pensacola Gazette, from which we copy the hymeneal notice, will please apprise us, so that we may have an opportunity of making the *amende honorable* for the most heinous of all female *detractions*.

It appears the General and the widow were not allowed to enjoy the honey moon unmarred, or with all the felicity usual to that joyous period, as the b'hoys of Pensacola, acting on the Old Rie principle, mustered with their sheet-iron instruments—their tin kettles, tin trumpets, and cow-bells, and serenaded the veteran and his lady-love until a hundred dollars were forthcoming, which hundred, the Gazette states, was promptly handed over and distributed to the needy. If that isn't "*twigg*-ing" the General, we know not what is. But Mrs. Hunt may yet have an opportunity of saying to the scions of her house, in an instructive way, "as the *twig* is bent, so the tree inclines." The veteran Twiggs is yet as straight as a forest oak. May the *acorns* of the blissful marriage be many!—*New Orleanian.*

A Court Scene in Arkansas.

The Camden (Ark.) Herald relates the following:

Judge Q., who is a man possessed of the usual *quantum* of judicial dignity, and never suffers it to be run over without a word or explanation from the offender, was administering justice in the town of ——. The court was proceeding rapidly in the despatch of the public business, with an unusual degree of quietude, except the steady peals of the full-toned and eloquent voice of Col. W——, the zealous State's attorney, when all at once, out in the street, hard by the court-house, a loud voice was heard, making a horrid use of the King's English, and threatening great abuse of the human form divine, in this wise: "Jist hit me if you dare with that stick, and I wish I may be chawed up if I don't knock the death groans out of your infernal ribs!" This attracted the court's attention, and caused the speaker to halt.

"Mr. Sheriff, bring that belligerent into court," said the judge.

The Sheriff obeyed, and brought in by the sleeve a liberal specimen of nature's works in the shape of a man about six feet four inches in his brogans, not a bad face, but indicative of an inordinate passion for fat beef and "*bust-head.*"

"Is that the man raising that distubance outdoors?" said the court.

"Well, I 'spose I is, if you call talking in *yearnest* raising a fuss," replied the offender.

The court commenced one of his moral lectures, for which he is so remarkable, strongly animadverting upon the great criminality of swearing, fighting, &c., &c., when the offender, with great earnestness spread over his countenance, something like a mixture of a laugh and a cry, interrupted the court and said:

"Stop, Judge, and let me tell you the *rale* circumstance of it. I warnt the digressor. He draw'd on me a stick full two feet over, and made *circumlocutory* motions about my head, and I jist *congealed* myself on to my dignity, and *suspended* myself on my rights—that's all!"

This speech broke the thread of the court's remarks, and for several minutes, with his under lip between his teeth, it turned over the leaves of his docket. At length it said, "Let the *gentleman* retire for this time." As the hero of this sketch passed out the door he was heard to say—"Be *jeemany* I *cornered* the court that time.

Yankee Forethought.

An acquaintance of ours was up in Connecticut one day last winter, to visit a friend, who was a manufacturer. The shaft of the manufacturer's water-wheel had been broken that afternoon, under the great accumulation of ice, and he was in great trouble, for he had searched long to find another. If he could find one, it would be green, and unfit for use. Very early in the morning, while the day had scarcely dawned, the manufacturer and his guest were at the mill to see what should be done.

A farmer, who lived two or three miles off, was already looking on. As the manufacturer looked painfully at his catastrophe: "Bad break that Mr." said the farmer.

"Yes, very bad," said the manufacturer.

"Can't mend that stick, can you?" said the farmer.

"No," said the manufacturer, "and worst of it is, I don't know where to get another."

"Well," said the farmer," I guess I can tell you where you can find one."

"You can?" said the manufacturer: where is it?

"Well," said the farmer, "I thought that shaft would break, likely as not, some time or other, and I had a tree in my woods I thought would make a stick to suit you, and I cut it down and snaked it home, and it has been seasoning more than a year. So when I heard your shaft was broken, I thought I'd come over and let you know."

"You're just the man I wanted to see," said the manufacturer. "If it was only light enough. How much do you ask for the stick, if it will suit me?"

"Oh, I'm sure 'twill suit ye, or I shouldn't a' cut it down; and about the price, I guess you and I can agree. It's a nice stick, you'll see, if you've a mind to come over."

It was some time before the farmer would set a price, but at last he guessed one hundred dollars would be about right.

"I'll come over and see it after breakfast," said the manufacturer. He did so, and told his visitor afterwards, that, under the circumstances, the stick was worth five hundred dollars to him. Are not such people able to take care of themselves?"

Exchange paper.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Daily Sentinel, Oct. 20.

The Moral of the Elections.

The result of the recent elections, both at the North and South, has clearly proved that no men or party whose attachment to the Union is not clearly defined and unequivocally expressed can long enjoy the confidence of any considerable portion of the people of the United States. The people have no sympathy for disunion, in whatever form it may present itself. Whatever may be said by the opponents of republican institutions about the danger of trusting to the public sentiment of any community, the experience of our own country is every day proving to the world that the deliberate judgment of a virtuous and enlightened people can be relied on. Their sober second thought is almost invariably right.

The people of the United States have passed their judgment upon the agitators of the North and the disunionists of the South. Disunion and nullification, though fostered by local prejudices and sectional interests, have been signally defeated whenever they have been brought before the people. They are effectually crushed. Disunion meetings may, indeed, be held at the South and fanatics at the North may re-enact the scenes of Christiana and Syracuse; but they can never have the sympathy of any considerable portion of the people. Restless spirits, disappointed aspirants, and broken-down politicians will always exist; but their influence is fast waning, and themselves finding the oblivion and contempt they deserve.

But the great body of the people are steadfast in their adherence to the Union. For it they are willing to "conquer their prejudices," and give up their sectional animosity: they know its blessings too well to wish for anything but its perpetuity and onward progress.

Fugitive Slave Trouble on the Mexican Frontier.

It seems that sundry slaveholders have recently set up claims to be the owners of certain negroes belonging to Wild Cat's company, on the frontier of Mexico, near San Antonio de Bexar:

Goffer John, the chief of Wild Cat's negroes, and the same man who commanded the negro warriors in the Florida war, and a lad by the name of Mungo, son of Wild Cat's chief interpreter, have been recently seized by the sheriff near San Antonio de Bexar, as fugitive slaves. The free papers of one were promptly produced, and he was released. General Jessup, it is said, certifies to their right to freedom, and the Mexican government have claimed John as a Mexican citizen and soldier. Wild Cat is furious on account of their seizure, and it is feared that he will make this an excuse for once more assuming an openly hostile attitude towards the whites, and ravaging the frontier settlements, which it is thought he has been recently but too much inclined to do.

THE YACHT AMERICA, it must not be omitted to mention, *was built by a Southron*, Mr. George Steers, of Baltimore. Had the citizens of the South an enterprise corresponding with their genius, his skill in modelling would have been exercised in Southern rather than Northern waters. It is, perhaps, the very worst characteristic of a people, that they refuse to cultivate the seed that God has planted in the soil; leave it to neglect and decay; and see its fruits transferred to other regions which are better prepared to foster and enjoy them.

Char. Eve. News.

Uses of Iron.

There seems to be no end to the uses to which iron is destined to be put. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in New York, writes:

"The invention of a wrought iron railroad car, just announced here, has created an immense sensation. I saw yesterday a model of it at the great depot of iron inventions, at 240 Broadway, one of the most curious and interesting spots in the city for the stranger to visit. There is nothing kept here but iron in the hundreds of different forms in which it is now being applied to the ordinary comforts and luxuries of life. I saw there a hundred varieties of elliptical spring iron chairs, a great variety of iron bedsteads and iron tables and ornaments of every description for parlors, lodging rooms, reading rooms, stores and saloons. They surpass any article I have ever seen made of wood, in lightness and airiness of appearance, exquisiteness of finish and artistic design. It is astonishing to see the progress being made every day in the application of iron. It seems destined to take the place of wood altogether in domestic life. People are beginning to give up burying even in wooden coffins, and iron coffins are going into very general use. The idea of interring our friends in corruptible coffins which at once go to decay, and render it almost impossible in a short time to identify the remains of the dead, is becoming disgusting, and being looked upon as a barbarous practice for civilized and enlightened nations. Equally disgusting is it to think of filling one's house up with wooden furniture which so soon goes to decay; which is so large, bulky, and clumsy, which serves as a habitation to the most disgusting insects and bugs, the very thought of which is loathsome. The superior beauty, neatness, healthfulness, economy and desirableness in all respects of elegantly ornamented and graceful designed iron furniture seems likely very soon to drive wood out of use for all these purposes.

Appointments of Bishop Ives.

October 18, St. Luke's day, in the neighborhood of Rawley Galloway, Esq Rockingham county

Next day, 18th Sunday after Trinity, Church of Epiphany, Leaksville.

26. 19th Sunday after Trinity, St. Mary's Chapel, Orange county.

1 and 2 November, All Saints, and 20th Sunday after Trinity, St. Matthew's church, Hillsborough.

9 21st Sunday after Trinity, Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill.

23. 23d Sunday after Trinity, St. Stephen's church, Oxford.

26. St. James church, Granville county.

30. Advent Sunday, St. Johns church, Williamsborough.

7th December, 2d Sunday in Advent, Emanuel church, Warrenton.

14. 3d Sunday in Advent, Louisburg.

21. 4th Sunday in Advent, the church of Holy Innocents, Henderson.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes.

The Anglo-Saxon Race.

Of all the races which at this day occupy the scene of the world the most active, and that which possesses the greatest weight and influence, is unquestionably the Anglo-Saxon race. Other nations may be more noisy and brilliant than England and the United States —they may exhibit more external glory—but no one, but if looked at closely, can be considered so necessary as both these people. The Anglo-Saxon race is one of the most important springs of the great political machine of the universe; without it, it would perish, or be abandoned to the contempt of the future some of the most important facts of history, and some of those moral notions which are so essential to humanity.

Without England and America, Protestantism would exist no longer Had protestantism no other support than that of Germany, we would see it now expiring in delirium and in blasphemy amidst the laughter of other nations. Without the example afforded by England, the French revolution would not only be anathematised, but abandoned as without reason and full of incoherent extravagancies. Had it not been for England, America would, on its discovery, have fallen back into the barbarism in which a Spanish vessel found it. It is owing to England that the glorious discovery of Columbus has not proved useless, and counts for a great human fact, and for a service rendered to moral order, and not merely a discovery interesting to science and cosmology.

It is England who at this day prevents nations from falling upon and devouring one another, and who maintains the equilibrium of the continent by the fear of having to measure strength with so redoubtable an adversary. Thus her great egotism is useful, for it protects our repose. It is she that crosses the projects of Oriental Europe, and says to the two Sclavi races—"Thus far shall ye go and no further." What destiny! Her form and power are absolutely necessary to the moral order of the world. Let us lay aside all national prejudices and pride. Many nations of apparently more importance might disappear, and which seem to be more immediately interested in the maintenance of modern civilization, but there is not one whose death would leave such terrible results as that of the solitary, the egotistical and independent England.

BUSINESS BEFORE ——.—The Bangor Mercury says—"We feel bound to deny that one of our lawyers put on his door: 'Gone to bury my wife, be back in half and hour;' but candor compels us to say, that one of our lumber merchants, the last sickness of his wife occurring in the busiest season, was only able to get there in time for the second prayer at her funeral."

The following address by Kossuth to the people of Marseilles has been published in *The People* newspaper of that city:

To the Democrats of Marseilles.

Citizens—The government of the French Republic having refused me permission to pass through France, the people of Marseilles, obeying the impulse of one of those generous instincts of French hearts, which are a source of the grandeur of your nation, honored me by a manifestation of its Republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable from its motives, peaceable in its ardor, and majestic in its calm-like nature—that great image of God, before a storm.

I heard my name mingled with the song of the Marseillaise, and with the cry of "Vive la Republique," the only legal cry in France, the only one the legitimacy of which has been purchased by so much of the blood of the martyrs of liberty.

It is so natural to love liberty, it is such a trifling thing to suffer for it. It is almost less than a simple duty. But there is a glory in the idea of being identified with the principles of liberty in the opinion of the French people.

I have not coveted that glory; but I accept it in order to merit it. I accept it as a pledge of sympathy; I accept it as a proof of the fraternity of the French people for all nations; I accept it as the word of salvation for my dear country.

To you, Frenchmen, Republicans, be the honor of that salvation! To us poor Hungarians be it the duty to deserve it! We will deserve it.

My nation will comprehend the appeal of your fraternity; it will be proud of it, and will respond to it bravely, as ought to be done by a people considering it an honor to be called brothers by the French people. That is the only acknowledgement which is worthy of the people of Marseilles, and worthy of the manifestation which it has been pleased to honor, not me, but my nation, and the past less than the future.

Allow me not to dwell longer on the refusal of the Government of the French Republic to accord me a passage through its territory. I know well that the French people are not responsible with it for its acts.

I will not think more of that refusal, and I wish that humanity may not bear it in mind, if by chance they who have been exiled already, and who have forgotten it, as it appears, should again be placed in a similar position.

Last evening one of your brothers (of our brothers) a Marseilles workman—I know his name and will not forget it—in spite of the cold, swam to the American frigate to press my hand. I took his hand with pity, with emotion, and reproached him with his rashness. "What could I do?" said he; "I was determined to touch your hand; not finding a boat, I threw myself into the water, and here I am. Are these obstacles for a man who is dete mined to carry out his will?"—I bowed down before these noble words.

The love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and of fraternity, I possessed before I came to Marseilles, but it is there that I found the motto, "There is no obstacle for him who is determined to carry out his will." That device shall be mine. Vive la Republique!

Health and Fraternity! LOUIS KOSSUTH.

On board the Mississippi, in the Roadstead of Marseilles, on the 28th September, 1851.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES.—We saw the other day at the store of Messrs. Cook & Taylor, specimens of Cassimeres manufactured at the Rock Island Manufactory in Mecklenburg county. We also saw at the store of Messrs. Arey, Shemwell & McDonald, specimens of Cassimeres manufactures at Salem, by Messrs. Fries. The fabries which we saw from both factories were highly creditable to their enterprising proprietors, and afford gratifying evidence of the progress in North Carolina of this branch of industry.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

Slavery in the English Settlements on the Coast of Africa.

The captain of a French merchantman, writing to the National (Paris,) states that at the port of Accra, on the coast Guinea, there is not a single English settler who has not more or less slaves, some owning as many as 150 and even 200. When the owner wishes to get rid of his captive he sells him to the first captain of an emigrant boat that lands. These emigrant boats are miserable little coasters, commanded by liberated slaves, who embark as crew at Sierra Leone a great number of persons bound to service for some specified time.

They take them not to South America or Jamaica, but where the trade has its center, the Gulf of Benin, where they are disposed of, no one knows how, and never heard of afterwards.

"Thus," the *National* continues, "if slavery has been erased from the law, it exists in practice; and to what extent it prevails may be judged by the fact, that wherever there is a want of horses, the negroes are yoked to the tilbury, five or six instead of a horse. When Bessieu, Bishop of the Missionaries who lives at Gabou, had occasion to go to Accra, he refused, to his credit be it said, to mount one of these vehicles, and bravely preferred to walk on foot, under a burning sun, the distance betweeen the Dutch and English settlements, two leagues. The English are not so conscientious; they use the negroes as the ordinary animals of conveyance."

They reproach the Portuguese with chaining their slaves, while they have a prison at the fort into which the black natives are cast for the most trifling offense, and out of which they always come chained by the neck when on their way to the public works "In the face of these facts," adds the *National*, "we wish to know, have all the officers of the British Squadron neglected their most imperative duties, in not informing their Government of the contempt for British law manifested in these settlements? Is it after this fashion civilization is introduced to these countries where European policy could achieve such wonders? If the Cabinet of St James be absolutely ignorant of what takes place in these settlements; let us hope that this information will reach it, and that it will take such measures as to prevent the world from saying that English Philanthropy is merely a lie."

☞ NOTICE.—Dr. SHERWOOD has returned from the North, and will spend the week of Superior Court in Sampson county at Clinton, and may be found at the office of Dr. BIZZELL. His friends in Sampson will accept his thanks for the liberal patronage before shown him, while he trusts that he shall deserve well of them in future.

October 24, 1851 7-2t

MAJOR GENERAL'S ELECTION.

COL. J. G. McDOUGALD, of Bladen County, is a Candidate for the office of Major General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General JAMES J. McKAY.

October 24, 1851 7-t15n

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the said County, by John Bradshaw, of said County, that a certain male slave named JOSEPH, about thirty years of age, dark complexion, five feet ten or eleven inches high, and stutters a good deal when he speaks or is spoken to, and weighs about one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds, belonging to Mary E. Armstrong, a minor, in said County, and is now hired by the said John Bradshaw, who hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in said County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave above named does not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as may be used or thought proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 27th day of October, 1851.

W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P., (Seal.)
W. N. PEDEN, J. P, (Seal.)

$25 REWARD FOR JOSEPH.

I will give the above reward for his return to me, or for his confinement in any Jail where I can get him, or Ten Dollars for his head. JOHN BRADSHAW.

October 31, 1851 8-4t

SUGARS.—4 hhds. prime P. R.; 6 do Muscovado, prime; 21 bbls. crushed, powdered, and coffee crushed. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

COFFEE.—50 bags Rio and Laguira. For sale by M. McINNIS.

LIQUORS.—100 bbls. Old North State Whiskey; 50 Old Monongahelia; 35 Old Gin and Rum; 3 half pipes Old French Brandy; 6 qr. do. do. do.; 15 eighth do do. do. do.; 4 half pipes old Madeira Wine; 4 qr. do do Port; 4 bbls. superior old Rye Whiskey; 4 half casks Holland Gin; 1 cask very superior Cherry Brandy. For sale wholesrle or retail, by M. McINNIS.

TOBACCO.—25 boxes prime five's; 6 boxes do. do. 1b lump; 10 do. extra fine lump: 25 do. superior 3's. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

SNUFF.—15 bbls. and ½ bbls. Outcalts best, 20 boxes Rose-hill mill. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—30 boxes each. For sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

DAILY expected from New York, 160 bbls. flour, assorted, 35 bbls. Mess Pork; 15 kegs Goshen Butter; 100 boxes prime Cheese; 15 kegs Lard; 5 hhds. Shoulders. For sale by M. McINNIS.
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Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES,	
Hams, ...	12½	a	13	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.
Middlings, ...	00	a	11½	Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 2 35
Shoulders, ...	00	a	11	Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
Hog round, ...	00	a	00	Hard, ...	0 00 a 1 35
Western, ...	7	a	11½	Tar, ...	0 00 a 1 60
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch, ...	0 00 a 0 00
White, ...		a	..	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound, ...	00	a	23	Do. No. 3,	0 90 a 0 95
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ...	29 a 00
Per pound, ...	18	a	22	Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess, ..	12 50	a	00 00	Sperm, ...	1 00 a 1 50
Do. Prime, ..	0 00	a	0 00	Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot, ...	00 a 1 50
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	4 50	PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,				Ground, ...	75 a 0 85
Per bushel, ...	56½	a	57	Black Eye, ...	00 a 00
Meal, bush.,	80	a	85	Cow, ...	80 a 0·85
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.	
Rio, ...	9	a	9½	Mess, ...	17 50 a 18 00
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½	Prime, ...	00 00 a 15 50
Laguyra, ...	10	a	10½	POTATOES.	
Cuba, ...	00	a	00	Irish, bbl.	00 a 3 00
Java, ...	14	a	15	Sweet, bush.,	50 a 60
CANDLES, per lb.				POULTRY.	
Tallow, ...	12½	a	14	Chickens, live,	12½ a 20
Sperm, ...	45	a	50	Do. dead,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	25	a	30	Turkeys, live,	00 a 00
EGGS, per doz.,	15	a	20	Do. dead,	00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound, ...	37½	a	40	Clean, ...	3 12½ a 3 25
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Northern ..	5 00	a	7 50	SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore, ..	4 25	a	5 00	Alum	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	0 00	a	0 00	Liv'l sack, ...	00 a 1 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb., ..	4 a 6
North River, ..	00	a	1 00	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern	0 00	a	00	Common, ..	2 75 a 3 12½
IRON, per lb., ..	4¼	a	5½	Contract, ..	4 50 a 5 00
LARD, per lb.				STEEL, per lb.,	12 a 25
No. Carolina, .	00	a	12	STAVES, per M.	
Western, ...		a	10½	W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00 a 00 00
LIME, per barrel.				Ash Head'g,	0 00 a 00 00
Thomastown,	0 80	a	0 00	R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00	SUGAR, per pound.	
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00	New Orleans, ..	6 a 7½
Scantling, ...		a	0 00	Porto Rico, ...	5½ a 7½
LUMBER, per gallon.				St. Croix, ...	0 a 0
N. E. Rum, ..	33	a	34	Loaf, ...	10½ a 11
Gin, ...	34	a	35	TIMBER, per M.	
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	27	Shipping, ..	00 00 a 00 00
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40	Mill, prime	00 00 a 00 00
Peach do. none		a	00	Do ord'y,	8 00 a 10 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do. inf'r,	0 00 a 6 00
Cuba, ...	18	a	20	TALLOW,	
New Orleans,	30	a	33	Per pound, ...	7 a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.				WINES, per gallon.	
No. 1, ...	0 00	a	00 00	Madeira, ...	70 a 5 00
No. 2, ...	0 00	a	00 00	Port, ...	1 25 a 4 00
No. 3, ...	6 00	a	0 00	Malaga, ...	40 a 60
MULLETS,					
Per barrel, ..	0 00	a	0 00		
NAILS, per lb., ..	3½	a	3¾		

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ..	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale, ...	85	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot, ...		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask, ...	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel, ...		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel, ...		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot, ...	6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	50	a	55
Lumber, per M.	7 50	a	8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1851.

[Above all things, we dislike to see errors in our reports of the markets. Yesterday, the compositor headed our paragraph on *tar*, "LIME." We will endeavor to have no more errors of this sort.]

REMARKS.—Since our last weekly review we have had some rain, which, it is hoped, has extended up the country, and will, in a few days raise the water courses sufficient to enable produce to be brought in; though, as yet, the rivers remain as low, or nearly so, as they were a week ago. This morning we had a heavy, warm rain. During the past week, the boats plying between this place and Fayetteville, have been unable to get up farther than about half way, where their lighters, laden with merchandize for the above place, were taken in tow by a lighter draught boat. Up to this day, there has been no produce received from above tide-water for several weeks. The receipts of such articles as have come to market, have been principally per railroad, boats and lighters.

BEEF CATTLE, FRESH PORK AND MUTTON.—Of the first, the market is very well supplied, and prices remain about the same. A *good* article will readily command our highest figure. Of the second—fresh pork—the market is but scantly supplied, and the article is selling from market at $8 per 100 lbs. for a very ordinary quality. The season is not yet open for drovers to bring in their pork, and we are unable to give any price for live hogs by the drove. *Mutton*—a *good* article will readily bring $1 50 per head, but it *must be well fatted.*

BACON—We hear of no wholesale transactions, and our quotations indicate the price in a small way, in lots to suit purchasers. The stock on hand has diminished materially. Our figures will be found as near correct as we can make them. See table. Western Bacon selling from store, in lots to suit, sides 11½, shoulders 7 to 9½ and hams 10½ to 11 cents per lb.

CORN.—We note sales of 800 bushels from Baltimore at 57 cents, and 1000 do. from Edenton, at 56½ cents per bushel, cash. There is a fair stock on hand for the season. *Meal*—sells in lots as it arrives at 80 a 85 cents per bushel.

COFFEE—The stock of coffee continues fair, and sales in lots to suit, of Rio, from store, at quotations.

FLOUR—The stock from late receipts may be considered fully equal to demands, and sales dull. There has been none received from Fayetteville. For other brands see table.

HAY.—Received about 180 a 200 bales since last Thursday, which was sold on wharf, in small lots, at $1 per 100 lbs.

LARD—Small sales at quotations. See table. The article is in little better request. N. C. selling in bbls. at 12 cents per lb. Stock not heavy.

LUMBER.—We hear of nothing doing in river lumber. We know of none on the market in factors hands.

NAVAL STORES.—The Turpentine market has been generally uniform since last Thursday, with the exception of one small lot, which sold on Saturday at 2½ cents per bbl. above our quotations. The sales of the week foot up about 2,500 bbls., including 315 sold since yesterday noon,—all at $2 35 for soft and $1 35 for hard, except the lot mentioned above. In Spirits Turpentine, but little has been doing this week. The sales have been confined to small lots, reaching, in the aggregate, some 400 barrels, at 29 cents per gallon.—Large holders are refusing this price. The transactions in Rosin have also been light. They have reached only about 350 a 400 barrels, at 90 a 95 cents per bbl. for No. 3, country made. Tar has arrived very sparingly; we note sales of only 50 barrels at $1 60 per bbl.—firm.

MOLASSES—None received since our last week's report.—Sales of former receipts at 18 to 20 cents per gallon, as to quality and quantity, in lots to suit.

MULLETS—We learn that there has as yet no mullets, in barrels, been brought to market, and it is thought they will be scarce this season.

PEAS—Ground—We stated last week that, from what we had seen, we believed the Ground Pea was very full. We have since been informed that such is not the case, that the dry season last summer caused the pea to fill very poorly. The weather has been remarkably favorable for harvesting, and the crop has generally been saved in good condition. It is believed the bulk is equal to last year's crop, though not altogether so good as to quality. They have come in rather more freely this week, and we note an advance of 5 cents per bushel. See table. *Cow Peas*—But one or two small lots have been received. The first went off quick at 85 cents per bushel. The latter was received to order.

PORK.—We hear of a sale of barrel pork at $17 50, and alter our figures to correspond with market price.

RICE.—Sales of new crop clean, at $3 12½ to $3 25 per 100 lbs. in the small way for home consumption.

SALT.—1,000 sacks Salt, received coastwise, has been taken, afloat, at $1 per sack.

SHINGLES.—During the week, receipts have been light and prices have fallen off. We note small sales at 2 75 to $3 12½ per M.

TIMBER.—We hear of but 4 rafts having changed hands this week—one at $6, 1 at $8, 1 at $9, and 1 at $10 per M, measurement, for ordinary to inferior quality.

LIME—Since last Thursday, 350 casks have changed hands, afloat, at 80 cents per cask, 90 days.

POTATOES.—Sweet potatoes sell as they arrive, at 50 cents per bushel, in the bulk.

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to note in the rates of freight coastwise. A number of vessels in port, and freights not very abundant. See table.

EXCHANGE—For Bank rates see table.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—The transactions yesterday footed up 1000 bales. Prices ranged from 6½ to 8 5-16ths.—The market was rather depressed, but we have no decided change to notice in prices.—*Courier.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Flour is dull—sales of 3,000 bbls. at $3 81 a $3 87½ for State brands. Rye flour, $3 31. Corn meal, $3 31 a $3 37½. Wheat has a downward tendency—sales of 3,000 bushels Genesee at 95 cents, and 4,000 do. common Michigan white at 87 cents. Rye, 72 a 73 cents.—Oats, 44 cents. Provisions and groceries are unchanged.—Cotton is heavy. Whiskey, 21½ a 22 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Cotton is in moderate request at full rates. There is no change to notice in the flour market. The sales are on a very restricted scale, and confined to the wants of the retailers and bakers at 4 a $4 12½ per bbl. for common and good brands; 4 18¾ a $4 75 for selected brands, and extra and fancy lots at higher rates. The market continues bare of rye flour. A small sale of fresh ground corn meal at $3 25 per bbl. There is but little wheat offering, and in good red a slight improvement has been realized. There is a fair demand, and 5,000 bushels good and prime red, part in store, sold at 80 a 81c., and prime white at 87 cents per bushel. There is no rye arriving. Corn is dull. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 59 a 60 cents, mostly at the latter rate. In oats no sales have been reported. In Groceries and Provisions there is no change worthy of special notice. Whiskey is scarce and held higher.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Flour—We note sales of 450 bbls. Howard street flour at $3 87½; also 200 bbls. at the same price. There is but little doing. There is very little inquiry for City Mills. We quote at $3 81½ a 3 87½. Grain—The arrivals of grain are very few. An increased demand has sprung up for prime white corn for shipping, but there is no change in prices. Whiskey 22½ a 23c.

NEWBERN, Oct. 27.—Turpentine.—We hear of no sales this week. Dip, we quote at $2 40, and scrape, $1 40 a $1 45. Corn—No receipts of this article since our last. Meal, sales by the lot at 75 a 80c. per bushel. Bacon and Lard—No receipts this past week.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Cotton has declined ¼d on lower qualities. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 12,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were not so brisk and prices were easier. Sales of Western flour at 18 a 19s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 18s 6d a 19s. Mixed corn 25s 9d a 26s; white 27 a 28s; yellow 26s a 26s 6d.

Provisions were quiet. Sales of lard at 50s. a 50s 6d; tallow was in moderate request at 36s. 6d. a 39s. 6d. Small sales of bark at 7s. 6d.

There have been no sales of rough turpentine; small sales of spirits at 36s. 6d. a 36s. 9d; common rosin sells readily at 3s. 1d. and fair 7s. a 8s. 6d.

Sugar had advanced 6d; coffee and tea were steady.

The produce markets generally, had opened more steadily. Trade in Manchester was dull and declining.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—Cotton during the week has been dull, and prices have receded fully ¼d. The sales of the week have amounted to 29,600 bales. The demand for fair qualities continues steady.

Broadstuffs. The market for breadstuffs presents no new features. Prices are rather in favor of buyers. Superior descriptions of Flour are steady. Baltimore 18s 6d a 19s 6d.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Frost.

The first visible white frost in this vicinity, this season, occurred on Thursday morning, 23d instant. This (Friday) morning, there was another, heavier than the first. The weather is cool, bracing, and dry.

The Union of the State.

The want of intercourse and the absence of sympathy between the different sections of this State are too well known and too deeply lamented to require more than a passing notice. To create this intercourse and awaken this sympathy, has been the dream of the patriotic legislator and statesman, and at different times projects of internal improvement have been set on foot, having for their direct object the union of the east and west by the bonds of trade and the ties of social intercourse. But unfortunately these efforts have heretofore been futile; not so much for want of a desire on the part of the sections interested, as because of the interposition of a *non-conducting medium*. A peculiar interest in the centre—a jealousy—a rivalry—or something else, we know not what, has held sway at the seat of government, and the electric current of feeling and State pride, as well as the more substantial one of interest and trade which should have set from the fertile fields of the west to the markets of the east have been diverted from their course and made to swell the commerce and build up the towns of our northern neighbor—Virginia.

Unfortunately, we have been only too much mixed up with controversies upon these matters even with members of our own party, and would not now add fuel to a flame which we fear is unquenchable. But we will venture two assertions, and we beg that our words may be noted. *We cannot grasp the western trade through Raleigh—we can through the vallies of the Cape Fear and Yadkin.* We might as well expect to pass electricity through a glass globe as trade to this place through Raleigh. We say this more in sorrow than in anger; it is painful, but it is the truth. Every project to give us the go-by—every communication signed "Common Sense," or nonsense, which may indicate hostility to us, is eagerly published in the Metropolitan Journals, which, while they sincerely disclaim the feeling, are nevertheless under its influence—unconsciously, no doubt—but none the less strongly on that account. That there are leading gentlemen in Raleigh, who have broad views of State interest and State Union, we fully admit; but it is impossible to believe that they compose the majority, or wield the influence—the scriptural test of knowing them by their fruits ignores the supposition. The people of Raleigh are, as a people, as high-minded and honorable as any other population in the State, but in this matter their position seems to be unchangeable, and we have nothing to expect.

There is hardly a pound of produce in the West or Southwest which we could hope for by the Central Road but can be brought quicker and cheaper by the Cape Fear and Deep River, and their various connections, and the Manchester Road and its connections with Cheraw and the cotton counties of this State.

We have expressed these views before—recent observation has confirmed our belief in their correctness, and we wish to "keep them before the people."

The Havana Consulate.

We can keep the run of most things, but the consulate at Havana puzzles us more than a little. First it was to be Col. Walton of New Orleans; then it was certainly Mr. Langdon of Mobile, and we rejoiced, for Langdon is an editor, and *consequently* poor and in need of a lift; but finally it turns out that Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has not only received, but has *accepted* the appointment. Such at least is the latest quotation in the consul market. If, unfortunately, it should turn out in the long run that *we* are the man, our readers will be apprised of that fact. The probability is *very* remote—very remote, indeed.

Declines the Appointment.

We understand that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., has declined the appointment tendered to him as a Director on the part of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road

Foreign News—Arrival of the Steamer Hermann.

The steamship Hermann arrived at New York on the 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. The news is not important.

Business matters in England were improving. The influx of bullion into the Bank of England was beginning to be favorably felt in the money market. Railway stocks had advanced considerably.

Private letters state that Lord Dudley Steuart had received intelligence that an attempt would be made to murder Kossuth on his arrival at Southampton. Two Austrian females had left Vienna for that purpose, and the authorities had resolved to take every precaution to protect him from these fanatics.

Commercial accounts from France are less favorable.

The Gazette of Spain publishes several royal ordinances, containing improvements and reforms to be introduced into the administration of Cuba.

The Queen of Spain has conferred a pension of 2,000 reals on the widow of Gen. Enna, on account of the gallant services of her husband.

A piece of Australian gold had reached London, weighing 4½ lbs. The official quarterly returns of the revenue show an improvement on the corresponding quarter last year. The custom duties have increased £5,000, and the excise duties show about an equal advance. The income and post office revenues have also considerably increased. The stamp tax revenues had fallen off.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—Cotton in Liverpool on the 7th, was firmer for lower grades of American—sales were made of 7,000 bales. In other qualities no change.

The Liverpool corn market was firm and exhibited symptoms of revival. Flour and wheat had been in demand, both for consumption and speculation, at 2d advance per 70 lbs. on wheat and 6d per bbl. on flour. Barley is scarce and advancing.

Flour was in good demand at 6d advance. Wheat has advanced 2d per bushel. Indian Corn rather neglected, and floating cargoes were easier to buy.

Provisions were steady, but without activity.

In the Grain market no special change was noticeable.

Coffee firmer, with an upward tendency.

Tobacco in good request at previous prices.

Rice 14s to 19s. Naval Stores steady, but not much inquired for.

The Sugar market was unchanged. Rice was active.

The money market was easy. Stocks steady, without any material change in prices. Consols had fluctuated, and closed at 96⅞ a 97 for money.

At Manchester on the 7th, trade was dull.

PARIS, Oct 7.—Fives were selling on Bourse at 92. Threes, gr. off, at 56 f. 25 centimes.

Mr. Thrasher Arrested.

Mr. Thrasher, the late editor of the *Faro Industrial*, has been arrested at Havana, on what charge, is not known, but it is presumed to be on suspicion of having held communication with the Lopez expeditionists. His papers have been seized and he is not allowed to communicate with his friends. Mr. Thrasher's active kindness to the American prisoners at Havana, has made him the object of interest and regard to the American public.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATON.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace; and whereas there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned in or may be seduced to take part in the same; and whereas such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that, if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
J. J. CRITTENDEN, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Progress of the Revolution in Northern Mexico—Wild Cat Joined the Mexicans—Indian Outrages.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21st.

By the steamship Yacht, from the Rio Grande, we have Brownsville, Texas, dates to Oct. 16th.

Letters from the Rio Grande give formidable accounts of the success of the Insurgents in Northern Mexico.

Capt. Ford's company of Texas Rangers had joined Carvajal, as also many U. S. deserters from Fort Ringgold. His forces were being daily augmented.

Advices from Galveston to the 17th inst., report that Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief, with his followers, has joined the Mexican government against the insurgents.

The Indians in Western Texas were committing many depredations.

Arrival of the Steamer Georgia—Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 10 P. M.—The steamship Georgia arrived this evening, in a passage of four days and six hours from Havana, which place she left on the 19th. The Falcon had not returned up to that date. The Empire City sailed for New Orleans on the 19th, in company with the Pizarro. There were two Spanish frigates and three steam frigates lying at Havana.

The arrest of Mr. Thrasher was confirmed.

Heavy rains had prevailed, causing great injury to the sugar cane.

A requisition had been made on Spain for six war steamers, with 60 heavy Paixhan guns, in anticipation of a war with the United States.

Havana continued quiet.

Arrest of a Fugitive—Appointment, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—It is reported that the fugitive Jerry, who escaped from Syracuse, was arrested here this afternoon.

J. W. Blunt, of this city, has been appointed Commissioner to China, vice Hon. John W. Davis resigned.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE—MONTPELIER, Vt, Oct. 23.—Resolutions were introduced into the House to-day, asserting the correctness of the views hitherto expressed by the Vermont Legislature on the subject of slavery, and refusing to assist in any way the extension of the slave holding power. They also urged on Congress the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and maintained that the writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury could not be denied. They also instructed their Senators and Representatives to act according to the spirit of these resolves. After some little debate the resolutions were laid on the table.

Direct Trade.

We yesterday made a few remarks on a plan that is now in progress for rendering our Planters independent of New York and Liverpool, by exporting themselves their produce to those parts, which are now supplied with it through the medium of houses in those cities. To-day we have the gratification of noticing a circumstance, which may well be regarded as an era in the commercial history of Charleston—that is, the arrival of the British ship *Grasmere*, Capt. Vaile, from Calcutta, with 800 bales of Gunny Bagging for the house of Messrs. John Fraser & Co. This is the first direct communication with the East and this city, that has taken place within the recollections of our oldest merchants, and with a tonnage which is rapidly increasing, and which would do credit to any port, we venture to say that the day is not far distant when our commerce with the East will be in no measure inferior to even that of Boston.

Messrs. J. Fraser & Co. are likewise the importers of 1980 bags of Coffee, by the Hanoverian schooner *Oste*, which arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro—thus setting an example which is worthy of imitation—and for which they deserve the thanks of our citizens. Let the suggestion of our correspondent "G." be adopted relative to the deepening of our harbor, and the system of direct trade—*export* as well as *import*—systematically pursued, and Charleston must become the Emporium of the South.

Charleston Courier, 22d inst.

Spain and England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* communicates the following:

"PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

"My private letters from Madrid of the 25th still speak in warm terms of the contentment of the Spanish government at the measures adopted by Lord Palmerston to secure the Island of Cuba against a fresh piratical attempt. The satisfaction is the more lively, as it was, I have some reason to think, unexpected. It is not certain that hopes had been previously held out that such steps would be taken. I am still of opinion that the instructions communicated to the commander of the naval force in the West Indies, relative to buccaneering expeditions, *cannot or ought not to be considered as indicative* (at least for the present) *of a determination on the part of England to secure Cuba to Spain*, in case the question, which is now merely one of piracy, should assume a *national* character; in other words, I consider it would be premature to suppose that *protection against piracy means a guarantee against aggression on the part of the American Government.* This is the conclusion I cannot help drawing from intelligence which reaches me simultaneously from England, Spain, and Cuba. From the last mentioned I learn that a rich and influential Havana merchant is on his way to England and Spain—he may, in fact, have arrived by this—with the object of trying to make an arrangement with the English government, and inducing it to *guarantee* Cuba to Spain, not precisely against internal insurrection, but against foreign intrigue or violence. The conditions that he will in all probability have offered are, the suppression of the slave trade, complete emancipation at a future, but not very distant period; the payment of one million per annum by Cuba to Spain, exclusively of the obligation to maintain a suitable military and naval force, and a fair participation to native Cubans of places of trust and honor under the government."

Law of Seamen's Wages.

In the case of Johnson vs. Ryerson, master of the British barque Rival, tried in the U. S. District Court at Boston, on Monday, the Judge held that where one of the crew of a vessel, whether foreign or not, became disabled from continuing to perform duty in consequence of an injury received while on duty, after entering upon a voyage, the shipping contract was necessarily terminated, and the right of the seaman to wages for the period he performed duty rested upon the implied contract, that where services are rendered compensation must follow. And further, if the seaman was unable to perform duty by reason of his injury, he had a right to leave the vessel in a foreign port, and recover reasonable wages for the time he had served. And this right could be enforced in our courts, notwithstanding the foreign character of the vessel, the original and foreign shipping contract having ceased to exist. Under this principle he held that the court had jurisdiction and decreed for the plaintiff the wages of an ordinary seaman from the sailing of the barque from Liverpool to the time of his leaving her at Boston. The amount was $50 and costs.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Charleston Courier.

Lebby's Pumping Machine for Draining and Irrigating Rice Lands.

Messrs. Editors: A short time since, I visited Dr. E. Witsell's Plantation, in the neighborhood of Ashepoo, and saw the operation of the machine above named, which he had lately procured, and works by steam power. The result of the experiment was enough to attest its eminent usefulness in the draining of our inland swamps. Dr. Witsell's engine is capable of raising 120 pounds of steam. In the experiment, however, before us he only put up twenty pounds, but under the operation of that small quantity, the way the water was made to run out "was'nt slow." It has already been stated in the newspapers, and no doubt correctly, that when set in motion by a steam engine of five horse power, Lebby's machine or pump is capable of raising five or six thousand gallons of water per minute. Just think of draining two hundred acres of rice, covered with water a *foot deep "clean dry"* in 24 hours. What a valuable piece of machinery it must be to a vast body of rich inland swamp, which is now entirely unproductive and useless, except perhaps for pasturage. The great and most discouraging difficulty with such lands has been to get a Rice crop well set in the Spring. How many, in attempting to cultivate them, after having planted, by a heavy dash of rain, while the Rice was in the *white sprout*, have been overflowed and their Rice drowned, killed; more than once perhaps in the same Spring season. Mr. Lebby's Machine contains a remedial answer to this question, for it is a safe and certain preventive against any such loss. I have not a doubt, as soon as its usefulness shall have become generally known and appreciated, that it will give him an abundance of hard work to furnish the number that will immediately call into active and profitable culture (either of Rice, Cotton, or Provisions, perhaps all) an immense body of our low lands, not now probably worth a dollar an acre "in market overt."

It should be added, that Lebby's Machine can be as well applied to flowing or irrigating as to draining; on the same spot, it can be made (with a slight change, capable of being effected in a short time) to pump in as well as out. There are a goodly number of Plantations along the vicinity of our seaboard, situated like those upon the head waters of Chessey Creek, a branch of Ashepoo River, to which the tides regularly flow; but not to a height or with a power sufficient to flow much. Upon such Plantations look again upon the incalculable value of Lebby's pump, in a droughty season. As soon as the flood tide approaches, the engine and Machinery can be put in motion, and in a few hours, (probably from the absorption of the parched earth, it would require more time to cover land with water than to get it off,) if not in twenty, doubtless in thirty or forty hours, two hundred acres of Rice could be flowed to the depth desired. Let it be bore in mind also, that such localities are now liable to salts—no inconsiderable advantage in view of the seasons we have had of late.

Dr Witsell's Engine stands upon four wheels, and can be moved easily enough. After a crop made, it might be hauled up and attached to a threshing machine, a corn mill, a cotton gin, or a saw mill, as the enterprise of its proprietor might prompt. It is hoped that public attention will be directed specially to the consideration and importance of Mr Lebby's Pump.

ST. BARTHOLOMEWS.

Bermuda Grass.

In the Natchez region Bermuda grass is abundant. There appears to be but little cause to doubt that it was first introduced, or at all events its value pointed out, and the plant disseminated by the late William Dunbar, of the Forest, the father of the late Dr. Dunbar—a most excellent, useful, public spirited and far-seeing man. It affords abundant pasture through the heat of summer, when other grasses dry up. It binds the levees and the embankments of railroads where formed even of almost pure sand. It checks and gradually fills up those enormous gullies which are so readily formed in our hilly country, and friable soil and sub-soil. It can be made to cover lands too much worn for profitable cultivation; bringing them in a year or two into a condition by which they will yield a greater nett return in fine wool from the sheep's back, than ever they yielded in that from the cotton plant. It protects our roads from washing, and in by-ways, comparatively travelled, it renders farther working of them almost unnecessary, if properly worked before the grass is set. It forms meadows unequalled in yield and value by any others of which we have either seen, read or heard; a single cut yielding five tons of dry hay, preceded and followed by other cuts, each of fully half that quantity; and that too under but indifferent management. It is our only available but most excellent means of covering an open lawn or yard with a pretty green sward, forms a pleasant walk, if kept closely mown; supports terraces, however steep if not actually perpendicular: and gives a fresh, pleasant and rural appearance to our village, which we rarely see in the South, where this grass does not exist.—*Thos. Affleck, esq., of Mississippi.*

Science and Agriculture.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, says the American Farmer, purchased, in 1848, a small farm near Baltimore, in the last stage of impoverishment. Such was its reduced condition that the last crop of corn was not more than one peck to the acre. He states that all the vegetable matter growing on the two hundred acres of cleared land, including briars, sassafras and other bushes, if carefully collected, would have been insufficient for the manufacture of one four-horse wagon load of manure. He applied to Mr. David Stewart an able chemist, who rode out to the farm and procured specimens of the soil, which he carefully analyzed. He found that it contained an abundance of lime, potash, magnesia, iron, and organic matter, duly mixed with alumina and sand. One element only of a fertile soil was wanting—phosphoric acid, and of this there was no trace. He recommended an application to the soil of biphosphate of lime, a preparation of bones, as the best mode of supplying the deficient element. The remedy was given at an expense of ten dollars per acre. It was the one thing needful. Health was restored to the exhausted patient, and the grateful soil yielded last year twenty-nine bushels of wheat per acre to the proprietor. Nothing else was applied, indeed nothing else was wanting. Here was a beautiful triumph of science. There is no doubt about the facts, the experiment came under the observation and attracted the attention of hundreds. It was detailed to the writer by Mr. Johnson himself, and various others worthy of perfect reliance.—*The Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

History of Alcohol.

Alcohol was invented 950 years ago, by the son of a strange woman, Hager, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves, that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alchohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent that the retailers in intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places informing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on.

In the 16th century, distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States were then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life, was among the laborers in the Hungarian mines, in the 15th century. In 1751, it was used by the English soldiers as a cordial. The alchohol in Europe was made of grapes, and sold in Italy and Spain as a medicine. The Genoes afterwards made it from grain and sold it as a medicine in bottles, under the name of the water of life. Until the 16th century it had only been kept by apothecaries as medicine. During the reign of Henry VII, brandy was unknown in Ireland, and soon its alarming effect induced the government to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture.

About 120 years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness and made men fearless in the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign specific. Such is a brief sketch of the introduction of alchohol into society as a beverage. The history of it is written in the wretchedness, the tears, the groans, poverty and murder of thousands. It has marched the land with the tread of a giant, leaving the impress of his footsteps in the bones, sinews, and life's blood of the people.

Kossuth is the son of a lawyer, and small land owner in Zemplin, and was born in 1806. He is, therefore, now in his 45th year. He was married in 1841. Previous to the Hungarian revolt he was distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of liberal principles, in the Hungarian Diet, but it was in the character of an editor that his influence was most exerted and deeply felt. Kossuth is said to have commenced his career as a reporter for the Hungarian Diet, and afterwards became an editor.

From the London Punch.

A Challenge to Mr. Hobbs.

SIR—Mr. Punch—Old Fellow—will you be kind enough to print my challenge to Mr. Hobbs?

I challenge him to open a lock—for £500 a side—or £50—or a box of cigars—or a dinner for a dozen—or anything he pleases. It isn't the money I want, but merely the principle of the thing. I am so confident of winning.

Mr. Hobbs boasts of having opened a Bramah's lock with twenty tumblers.

This was done in day-time. Can he do as much at night?

I don't wish to boast, old Punch, but I mean to say that I have been in the habit, for the last three years, after going home from the Coal Hole, or cider cellars, of opening a lock—a patent Chubb—with at least twenty-five tumblers!—tumblers of gin and water! bot! mind you—and this I have done, not with a set of instruments, but with a simple latch-key! and I am proud to say my hand has never failed me once!

Now, my dear boy, if Mr. Hobbs will undertake to do as much for three consecutive years, I will promise to pay him the £500—or the £50—or the box of cigars—or the dinner for a dozen—or anything he pleases—in the event of his being the winner, which I doubt very strongly; for very few men, I flatter myself, are equal to the task of opening a lock with five and twenty tumblers of hot gin-and-water!

This is a fair challenge, in proof of which I have the pleasure of subscribing myself, to the extent of three-pence every week.

Your constant admirer,
FELIX FASTBOY. D. D.

I and my money—or my dinner—or my cigars, as the case may be, are to be heard of at any time, between the hours of four and twelve, at the Albion, and afterwards, first at the cider cellars, and then at the Coal Hole.

AN ENEMY'S COURTESY.—When the Crusaders, under King Richard of England, defeated the Saracens, the Sultan, seeing his troops fly, asked what was the number of the Christians who were making all this slaughter? He was told that it was only King Richard and his men, and that they were all on foot. "Then," said the Sultan, "God forbid that such a noble fellow as King Richard should march on foot," and sent him a noble charger. The messenger took it and said. "Sire, the Sultan sends you this charger, that you may not be on foot." The King was as cunning as his enemy, and ordered one of his squires to mount the horse in order to try him. The squire obeyed; but the animal proved fiery; and the squire being unable to hold him in, he set off at full speed to the Sultan's pavillion. The Sultan expected he had got King Richard, and was not a little mortified to discover his mistake.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.—Queen Christina and her husband, the Duke of Rianzares, are staying at Tarancon, the birth-place of the latter. The wealthy financier, Carriquiry, who has immense possessions in that neighborhood, had organized a bull-fight in honor of the illustrious lady. The local paper is in ecstacies at the brilliancy of the entertainment, as no fewer than twenty-two horses were killed, and one of the toreadors disabled. The Barcelona papers state that the English ship of the line the Trafalgar had anchored in the roads, and that the officers had been invited to a ball.

DEATH OF A SIMILE.—In the backwoods of one of the southern States, there dwelt one of those clerical characters common to the piney woods, with small natural ability, and still smaller acquirements, remarkable only for the tenacity with which he would cling to one idea. He had taken the notion that his Satanic majesty bore a striking resemblance to a black fox. While illustrating this simile one Sabbath to his congregation, for the thousandth time save one, a chap, who had been hunting near by, arrived at the meeting house door, with his gun and game; and suiting the action to the word, threw a defunct black fox upon the floor in the front of the astonished parson, exclaiming—"There, Parson McK——, blast your black fox—I have killed him at last; and I reckon you needn't make no more noise about it no how." It is needless to say that it was the death-blow to Parson McK——'s simile.

SINE DIE.—In a neighboring county, the Democrats had for over twenty years been in the habit of holding their county nominating conventions at the house of a staunch old Democrat, Mr. G——

He happened on a recent occasion, for the first time to be in when they had finished their business, and heard a little delegate from R—— move that "this convention do now adjourn *sine die*."

"Sine die," said Mr. G—— to a person standing near, "where is that?"

"W'y—that's 'way up in the northern part of the county," said his neighbor.

"Hold on, if you please, Mr. *Cheerman*," said G——, with great earnestness and emphasis; "hold on, sir. I'd like to be heard on that question. I have kept a public house now for mor'n twenty years. I'm a poor man. I've always been a democrat, and never split my ticket in my life. This is the most central location in the county, and its where we've *allers* held our caucuses. I've never had, or asked an office, and have worked night and day for the party, and now I think, sir, it's mean, it's contemptible, to go to adjourning this convention *way up to sine die*."

Spirit of the Times.

LIFE IN CHILI—The New Orleans Picayune says: A friend of ours, now a resident of Santiago de Chili in South America, in a private letter, gives us a very amusing account of some of the phases of life in that distant clime. They have warm times down there sometimes. The Shaking Quakers must have originated there just about the hour that an earthquake made its debut:

"The only amusements we have here are earthquakes and revolutions. We expect 'a few more' in about three weeks from this time. The revolutions are no 'great shakes'—the fighting being only so so. But the 'yethquakes' are some vegetables and no mistake. It is a common thing here, during their occurrence, to have the plugs shaken out of one's teeth: and sometimes, as the natives religiously affirm, the entire tooth is thrown out by the roots.

"The ordinary mode of churning butter in this country is to put the milk in a skin—usually a dog's skin—tie it on a donkey; mount a boy on him with rowels to his spurs about the length of the animal's ears, and then run him four mile heats. But in these earthquake times they hang up the dog's skin and the spurs, and leave it to the 'quakes' to make the butter come!"

A WITTY TRUTH.—The celebrated Dr. Johnson said that in epigrams truth was generally sacrificed to point; but we insert below a case in which truth adds point to the sentiment. At a celebration of the last 4th of July, in Paris, by a number of Americans, the following was one of the toasts given at the banquet:

"*The Cartridge-box, the Ballot-box, and the Band-box:* The external, the internal, and the eternal preservatives of Republicanism."

This (says a contemporary) is the best toast ever drank on the Fourth of July, in America or Europe. It is worthy of being placed at the head of Lord Bacon's apothegms. The true spirit of philosophy, patriotism, and beauty, pervade the whole sentiment, in every word and idea. The cartridge-box, in the hands of brave men, may be *the defence* of republicanism from "external" enemies; and the ballot-box, kept pure, may *preserve* republicanism from all "internal" enemies, the Secessionists and Abolitionists not excepted. But "the band-box" is the "*eternal* preservative of republicanism," and, it may be added, of every thing else worth preserving.

NEVER MARRY WITHOUT LOVE, NOR LOVE WITHOUT REASON.—Good advice, i'faith!—if it were only practicable. Of course one needn't marry without love, but not to love without reason is another thing altogether. Hasn't the poet said—

"Ah! who can love and then be wise?"

And isn't Cupid the most unreasonable little d—l in the world? Love and reason, forsooth! They could n't live together a fortnight.

AGITATING SCENE IN CHURCH.—Our correspondent at Hanover, N. H., informs us that last Sabbath, (Oct. 12th,) at the morning service at the college church at Dartmouth College, as the clergyman had proceeded a little way in his sermon, the front door was suddenly opened, and a person in night clothes entered and walked rapidly up the broad aisle some distance, when he was arrested and carried out.—His ghastly countenance and delirious look at once revealed the truth—that Thomas B. Mack, of the Senior Class, from Gilmantown, sick of typhoid fever, had escaped from his sick chamber, in the momentary absence of his attendants, and was on his way to his accustomed seat in the church. The agitation of the audience may easily be conceived.—Order, however, was restored, and the services were finished in the usual course. The young man died on Monday night, at 11 o'clock, having been sick five days.—*Boston Traveler.*

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Sonnet to Andrew Jackson.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

Old lion of the Hermitage, again
The times invoke thee, but thou art not here;
Cannot our peril call thee from thy bier;
France vapours, and the puny arm of Spain
Is up to strike us; England gives them cheer,
False to the child that in her hour of fear
Must be her bulwark and her succor, fain
To prop the strength which even now doth wane.
Not these alone; intestine broils delight
The gaping monarch, and our liberal shore
Is rife with traitors. Now, while both unite—
Europe and Treason—I would see once more
Thy dreadful courage lash itself to might,
Behold thee shake thy mane, and hear thy roar!

☞ The following noble and spirited lines, taken from the Louisville Journal, will be read with interest on many accounts:

A Welcome to Kossuth.

Welcome, thrice welcome, thou noble Hungarian,
Borne from captivity over the sea!
Not as a thrall of the Northern Barbarian—
Welcome to dwell in America, *free!*
Here are the eyes that have often wept for thee
Tears, which the joy of thy presence shall dry;
Here are the hearts that most fondly have kept for thee
Love, through eternity never to die!
Let the bells proudly be ringing;
Peal forth the trumpet and drum,
Shout, for the hero is come!
Cannon be echoing—voices be singing,
"Noble Kossuth, welcome home!"

If thy loved Hungary may not be home to thee
There never more with thy kindred to rest—
Here, in this beautiful land, they may come to thee
Room for them all in the beautiful West!
Yet there are heroes here willing to die with thee,
Striving thy fatherland once more to see—
Thousands, whose spirits will evermore sigh with thee,
"O! that brave Hungary yet may be free!"
Heard shall that prayer be in Heaven;
Thunder of wrath shall reply,
Pealing aloud from the sky—
"Tyranny's shackles are soon to be riven;
Tyrant, prepare thee to die!"

Ay! there is surely a glorious strife to come,
One day to humble that proud Northern Bear;
Though it be not in thy own earthly life to come,
Yet shalt thou hear of it—thou shalt be there!
From the bright Kingdom of Glory descending then,
Tyranny's minions before thee shall flee;
Fierce in the contest triumphantly blending then,
Hungary—Europe—thy spirit shall free!
Let the bells proudly be ringing;
Peal forth the trumpet and drum;
Shout, for the hero is come!
Cannon be echoing—voices be singing,
"Noble Kossuth, welcome home!"

Western Pork Trade.

The Louisville Courier of the 9th inst., says: We hear of no material movement in the hog market this week, with much firmness manifested on the part of holders, and but little disposition among buyers to operate. The prevailing rate is $1 50 nett, with the impression that the number throughout Kentucky will about equal last year's product, and the quality is expected, from present calculations, to exceed last year's about ten per cent. It is estimated that the number of hogs that will be packed this season at this city and environs, will fully reach 200,000 head.

At St. Louis we hear of a contract for 1,500 head, to be delivered on or before the first December, at a price equal to $4 30 nett. The hogs to weigh 200 pounds. It is stated in the Intelligencer, "that No. 1 hogs cannot be had at the present stage of the market, under $4 50; a price at which a majority of packers and dealers are holding back."

It is generally believed that the number of hogs in the States of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, is fully equal to that of last year. All concede that the average weight of the hogs will be greater than last year.

On the Missouri where comparatively few were cut last season, on the Upper Mississippi, and high up on the Illinois, we have no doubt, from the information we have received, that there will be a large increase on the number packed last year. The high price at which the season will open, and will probably rule afterwards, will doubtless bring into the market all the stock that can be made merchantable.

European Indebtedness and Taxation.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a recent able article on the indebtedness of the various nations of Europe, and the burdensome taxes imposed on the people to meet it, produces reliable dates to show that the enormous aggregate of that indebtedness at this moment, is not less than £1.735.057.000 sterling, of which Great Britain owes nearly one-half: there is also in circulation in Europe no less than £189.214.278 in paper money, taken and held upon the credit of the property in the countries in which it is issued. Europe is, therefore, mortgaged to the amount of £1.924.270.278, constituting a debt of very nearly £7 2s. due from every man, woman, or child which it contains, or, reckoning five to a family, of £35 10s. upon each head of a family.

The writer in the Intelligencer taking another view of the subject, then proceeds to exhibit the amount which the labor industry of the people are taxed, in consequence of the system which has been carried on, either through the ambition or the tyranny of their rulers, or the turbulence and irregularities of the people. The following brief table, comprehending some of the principal countries in Europe, will, in some degree, present this view:

Countries.	*Revenue.*	*Proportion raised per head.*	*Proport'n paid by each family*
Great Britain	£50,000,000	£1 16s 4d	£8 1s 8d
France.....	67,000,000	1 17 6	9 8 6
Austria.....	$100,000,000	0 8 4	2 1 8
Prussia.....	60,000,000	0 10 7	2 12 11
Russia.....	110,000,000	0 4 8	1 3 4
Holland.....	40,000,000	1 14 3	7 11 3
Belgium.....	31,000,000	0 18 7	4 12 11
Spain.....	80,000,000	0 18 5	4 12 11
Portugal.....	18,000,000	0 15 5	3 17 1
Denmark.....	12,500,000	0 13 7	3 7 11
Sweden.....	10,500,000	0 6 8	1 13 4
Papal States	15,000,000	0 14 1	3 10 5
Naples.....	31,000,000	0 10 11	2 12 7
Tuscany.....	18,000,000	1 11 9	7 18 9
Sardinia.....	22,000,000	0 15 6	3 17 6
Turkey.....	17,000,000	0 4 1	0 0 5
Switzerland.	400,000	0 9 5½	0 2 4½
San Marino.	8,820	0 3 4	0 16 8

The average amount of taxation in great Britain is one-eleventh of a person's income. In France the annual amount arising from incomes and employments of all kinds is estimated as being £320,000,000. The annual amount of taxation, or of revenue, raised for the purposes of Government in the foregoing table is put down at £67,000,000, but it is estimated as being £70.000.000. At the lesser amount, however, it is more than one-fifth of the entire income of the country. The Frenchman therefore, pays one-fifth of his income and earnings to support the Government, the Englishman only one-eleventh.

GOOD FORTUNE TO THE LAFAYETTE FAMILY.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, says that Madame du Cayla, whose name is associated with the Court of Louis XVIII, among some papers that recently came into her possession, found materials for a great suit in favor of the Lafayettes. These she offered to the Marquis George Washington Lafayette, who, however, declined embarking in the suit.—M'me du Cayla engaged to prosecute it herself on his behalf, she to have half the proceeds if the suit was successful. The Court of Bordeaux has decided in her favor. The whole amount recovered is said to be 2.400.000f. of which the Lafayette family receive one half, or about $240.000.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The N. York *Times* translates the following portion of a political catechism from "*Il Fischiette*," an Italian paper, published at Turin:

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?
Answer—*The Frenchman.*
Who is the heaviest?—*The German.*
Who is the most serious?—*The Englishman.*
Who is the most vivacious?—*The Swiss.*
Who is the proudest?—*The Spaniard.*
Who is the most humble?—*The Russian.*
Who is the most enterprising?—*The Pole.*
Who is the laziest?—*The Turk.*
Who is the wildest awake?—*The American.*
Who is the sleepiest?—*The Hottentot.*
Who has all these virtues and vices mixed together?—*The Italian.*

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The London Morning Chronicle praises some Brussels carpets exhibited at the Fair, and which were woven upon power looms at the manufactory of Mr. Bigelow the inventor, in Massachusetts. The Chronicle says: "Although various attempts have been made to adopt the power-loom to carpet weaving in England, there is not we believe at this moment any machinery perfected for that object. Our American brethren have, therefore, gained another step ahead of us, and won another laurel on this well contested field of the industrial arts."

A wag says that Barnum has recently enriched his museum with a lock of *hair* from the *head* of steamboat navigation, also, a blush from the face of the earth, and ten yards of the equinoctial line.

THE SYRACUSE RIOTERS.—Gov. Seward became one of the securities for the four white and three colored slave rioters at Syracuse; and the Tribune, in stating the fact, adds:

Gov. Seward invited the parties from Syracuse to his house, which invitation was cordially accepted. The whole party repaired to the Governor's mansion, and there enjoyed a half-hour, which passed in friendly chat, and introductions to the Honorable Senator—a man admired and beloved because of his bold and unyielding advocacy of Liberty.

ASSASSINATION AT HAVANA.—A despatch from New Orleans, October 20, mentions that a letter from Havana says that the Spanish officers who captured Lopez have been secretly assassinated.

An address from Kossuth to the people of the United States is published, vindicating the cause of Hungary. It has been translated by Maj. Tochman, who is to present it in congress. The document is exceedingly interesting.

AN APPLE EGG PUDDING.—Beat an egg well, then add a gill of water or milk, seven table spoonfuls of flour, and a salt spoonful of salt; mix well together. Pare and cut into pieces three middle-sized apples, stir them into the batter. Boil it in a cloth an hour and a quarter; if in a basin, ten minutes longer.—Eat with melted butter, flavored with lemon.

The women of Poland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons, to denote where they are, and what they are about.

We always heard that negroes had thick skulls, but we have deemed it a slanderous reflection. A correspondent, however, tells us a story that, if we credit him, must lead us to the opinion that it wasn't all slander. He says that one of our sable brethren was passing through the streets a few days since during a thunder shower, when a flash of lightning struck him upon his head. He clapped his hand to the spot, and looking around him exclaimed, "I thought I hears suthin drop on my head!" His skull was so thick and hard that the lightning, unable to crack it, passed off into the ground.

There is a grocer up-town, who is said to be so mean that he was seen to catch a flea off his counter, hold him up by his hind legs, and look into the cracks of his feet, to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his sugar.

STABLE (NOT TABLE) TALK.—"I say, Jim, take Black Sal's harness and put it on Jenny Lind—give Napoleon some oats—take Alboni to water—and then rub down Fanny Elssler"—"Ay, ay, sir."

When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it's rung for dinner.

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was